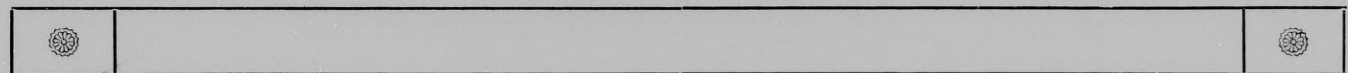
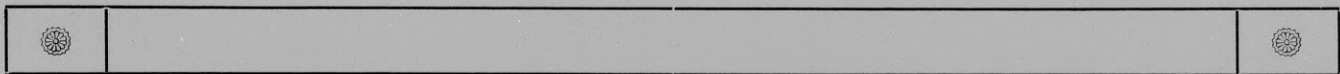
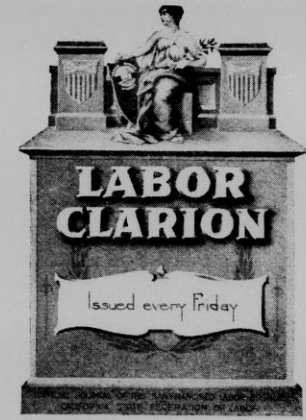
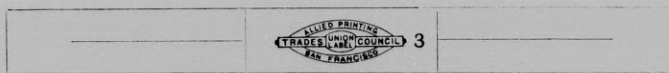




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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XI.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1912.

No. 3

Labor's New Home in this City

After planning for a number of years the establishment of a permanent home for organized labor in this city, the Labor Council has at last found its efforts in a fair way soon to be rewarded by the building of a temple of its own upon land owned by the organizations of labor of this city.

Previous to the great fire of 1906 the matter of building a labor temple had been discussed upon numerous occasions, and just before that disaster plans were in process of formation which were, of course, blasted by the tremendous disaster. Shortly after the fire, however, the zealous advocates of a temple got together and perfected arrangements which resulted in the building of the present home of the Council upon leased ground.

This venture proved so successful that the men who had for years cherished the hope that the San Francisco Labor Council might own a home in keeping with the standing of the Council in the community were fired with a stronger confidence in their purpose and redoubled their efforts along the line of their hopes, with the result that a corporation—the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association—was incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000. Bonds were issued and enough of them sold to purchase a lot on the corner of Sixteenth and Capp Streets, at a cost of \$35,000.

Then began the work of disposing of the bonds in sufficient quantities to erect a \$200,000 building. This work has been carried on, and is still being so carried on, by the directors of the hall association, with such success that the building will soon be in actual course of construction.

A temple of labor is primarily a quasi-public forum, a human hive toward which bands of workers nightly direct their steps, and thus improve the neighborhood in which it is located. The temple to be erected by the Labor Council will not only improve the neighborhood in a business sense, but from an artistic standpoint will be an asset to the community.

Someone has said that "Society will always reproduce in its architectural aspects the status of its people, and thus manifest its moral condition in its bricks and stones."

The new labor temple will be such that organized labor of San Francisco need not be ashamed of having such a rule applied, because the new temple is to be one in every respect worthy of the men and women whose efforts it will represent.

The architects, O'Brien & Werner, have given the plans the most careful study, and nothing has been overlooked which would tend toward making the building an ideal one for the purposes for which it is to be used.

The front cover of this issue contains a halftone of the new building as it will appear in its completed state, and the following description will enable the reader to better understand the care with which the plans have been drawn:

The new San Francisco Labor Temple, which will be built on the northeast corner of Sixteenth and Capp Streets, will be a five-story and basement, Class A, fireproof building. The architects have adopted the Italian Renaissance as a type of architecture best suited to displaying the beauty of the brick and terra cotta work which will be used for the exterior. The main entrance will be enriched with a large panel in terra cotta with figures in bas relief, typifying labor.

The building is entered from Sixteenth Street through a spacious vestibule and lobby, from which access is gained to every part of the building. On the first floor will be located the Jinks Hall and a billiard hall, each about 60 feet by 80 feet, with a large buffet between the two. These rooms will be light and airy, and will be appropriately decorated. Separate street entrances lead to these rooms from Sixteenth Street and Capp Street.

On the second floor is located the main hall, with a seating capacity of 1100, with a gallery above having a seating capacity of 500, making a total of 1600 seats. Every precaution is taken for the safety of the audience. On the west side of the main hall is the ladies' parlor, completely and handsomely furnished. Cloak rooms of ample dimensions are conveniently located. This floor also contains two small lodge rooms, each with cloak and ante-rooms. Offices and a room for the press complete the arrangement of this floor.

The third, fourth and fifth floors will contain ten lodge rooms, the largest being about 56 feet by 60 feet, and the smallest about 24 feet by 28 feet. They will all have the necessary ante-rooms and cloak rooms, and will be furnished for the use of labor unions, and fraternal organizations. There will be 46 offices on these floors, with all modern conveniences. Elevators running from the basement to the fifth floor are conveniently located.

The interior of the building will be tastefully furnished and of a design appropriate to the dignity and importance of the organization. The building will be the finest of its kind on the Pacific Coast, if not in the United States.

The labor movement of this city may justly feel proud of its accomplishment, and if the chests of the prime movers in this project appear to be fuller than usual, the individuals may be pardoned therefor, because they have done something which would arouse visible pride in the most modest of men.

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Cause and Prevention of Crime

By Tiley L. Ford, of State Board of Prison Directors.

I.—What is Crime?

Crime according to the Century Dictionary, is "an act or omission which the law punishes in the name, and on behalf, of the State, whether because expressly forbidden by statute or because so injurious to the public as to require punishment on grounds of public policy; an offense punishable by law."

The American and English Encyclopedia of Law defines crime as follows: "A crime is more accurately characterized as a wrong directly or indirectly affecting the public to the commission of which the State has annexed certain punishments and penalties, and which it prosecutes in its own name in what is called a criminal proceeding."

Stated more simply, crime is the disobedience of some rule adopted by the State for the conduct of its citizens and for which disobedience certain punishment is prescribed.

The essence of crime, then, is disobedience. Without disobedience there would be no crime.

II.—Genesis of Crime.

The essence of crime being disobedience, it would appear that in order to ascertain the genesis of crime it is necessary to inquire into the origin and development of disobedience.

Experience and observation have shown that disobedience in childhood is likely to result in lack of respect for constituted authority in manhood. Where childhood is uncontrolled, manhood is, to say the least, uncertain. On the other hand, experience and observation have equally shown that the obedient child; the child that has been taught habits of order and neatness; that, through parental training, influence and example, has come to respect parental authority; that has learned to respect and obey the rules laid down for his guidance, whether at home, at school, or on the playground; that such a child, with habits thus fixed, will seldom disobey the rules prescribed by proper authority for the guidance of his maturer years.

If these premises be sound, and the observation and experience of centuries have confirmed them, the problem becomes a comparatively simple one. We have but to look to the habits and environment of youth to ascertain the probable developments of manhood.

In short, the genesis of crime is neglected youth. By neglected youth is not meant the neglect of poverty, for the child of the hovel may be taught obedience, respect and orderly habits, while the child of wealth may grow to manhood unrestrained. By neglected youth is meant the absence of those guiding influences of the home, the school, and the church, that should make for love, obedience, and a decent respect for constituted authority.

The conclusion here reached is the one at which every investigator of the subject has arrived. Such was the conclusion reached by Mrs. Frederick Schoff after the examination of eight thousand juvenile cases in Philadelphia.

Such has been the conclusion of those who have made official investigations of parole cases.

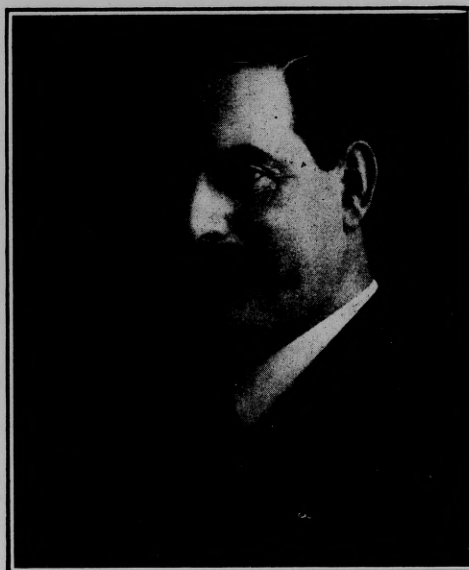
Such, indeed, has been the conclusion reached wherever thorough and scientific inquiry has been made of the childhood life of the criminal.

A chaplain who was connected for many years with one of our leading state prisons made an exhaustive and painstaking examination of the childhood of the prisoners that came under his care. In nearly every instance he found disobedience and lack of respect for parental authority. As a final result of his investigations he came to the deliberate conclusion that crime resulted from a lack of respect for constituted

authority and that it had its genesis in the home. "There comes a time," said the chaplain, "in the life of every child when it tries conclusions with its mother, and if it be successful it has taken its first toddling steps toward the prison door. Later it will try conclusions with its father, particularly if it has been victorious in its initial contest with its mother, and if it shall also gain a victory over its father, then nothing short of Divine Providence, can save that child from a life of license if not of crime."

I am purposely omitting the psychological, mental and other special and peculiar causes that lead to crime. These are comparatively few and constitute a class by themselves, both in their origin and in the treatment they demand.

I also purposely omit the question of heredity which, while interesting, is not at present, at least, within the reach of practical solution.



III.—Prevention of Crime.

This may be divided into three general problems, as follows: 1. Prevent as many children as possible from becoming criminals; 2. Prevent as many criminals as possible from remaining criminals; 3. Prevent those remaining criminals from committing crime.

None of these things are being adequately done at present and but little serious thought is being given to any of them by the average citizen.

1. Preventing children from becoming criminals. Aside from the church, which is a powerful factor in all three of these problems, the solution of the first depends mainly upon the home, the school, and the social environment of the community in which the child is reared.

Broadly speaking, the environment of childhood is the mold in which the character of the child is cast. This environment, however, is largely controlled by the influences of home and school. Therefore, if the home and the school perform their functions perfectly our first problem will be in a fair way of solution.

The present inefficiency of these agencies is attested by the constancy of our large criminal population. We have no reliable criminal statistics in the United States, but our best authorities agree that for a number of years prior to some five years ago our criminal population slowly, but steadily, increased, and that for some five years last past our criminal population has remained fairly constant in proportion to general population. Thus, from the fact that our criminal population is large, and from the further fact that there has been no decrease in proportion to the general population for many years, we may con-

clude that the initial agencies of home and school are inefficient. Indeed, there is some ground for the belief that these agencies have grown less efficient during recent years. In California, the percentage of first termers in our State prisons is increasing while the percentage of recidivists is decreasing. I have not similar data from other States, but I think it fair to assume that there has been a similar change of percentages in many, if not most, of the States.

If it be true, as the evidence seems to show, that the percentage of first termers is gradually increasing and the percentage of recidivists gradually decreasing, the conclusion seems inevitable that the preventive work of the home and the school is growing less efficient and the remedial work of the State more efficient. Stated more fully, we have the following situation:

Our prison population is keeping pace, proportionately, with our general population. This prison population is composed of two classes, first termers and recidivists. The percentage of first termers is gradually increasing and the percentage of recidivists is gradually decreasing.

In California, the percentage of first termers in our State prisons increased from 74.3 per cent of the total prison population in 1900 to 81.9 per cent in 1910. The percentage of recidivists decreased during the same period from 25.7 per cent of the total prison population to 18.1 per cent. These facts can have but one meaning. Through lack of proper training and discipline a constantly increasing percentage of the youth of America is being added to the criminal class, while a steadily decreasing percentage of recidivists attest the increasing activities of governmental authority in behalf of the convicted criminal. I repeat, therefore, that there is some ground for the belief that the work of character building in the home and in the school is growing less efficient.

2. Preventing criminals from remaining criminals. The second problem is to prevent as many criminals as possible from remaining criminals. This branch of the work is now engaging the earnest and serious attention of every civilized government in the world. Remarkable advance has been made during the last ten years.

Juvenile courts, juvenile reform schools, probation for both juvenile and adult offenders, reformatories for adult first offenders, parole, and the indeterminate sentence, have been the principal modern agencies for the reclamation of those who have failed to heed the admonition of our criminal laws. All of these are yet in the formative stage and none of them has yet been brought to its highest state of efficiency. Enough progress has been made, however, to demonstrate that they are based on correct scientific principles, and the lively and sustained interest taken in them by the leading penologists of the country give assurance of their enlightened and scientific development. This branch of remedial work has already shown good results, as is evidenced by the gradual decrease of recidivists.

This brings us to our third problem, namely:

3. Preventing those remaining criminals from committing crime.

Only by means of the indeterminate sentence can this be accomplished. By the indeterminate sentence, in its full and proper sense, is meant a sentence fixing a brief minimum period to satisfy the punitive demands of society, but no maximum. Save for the minimum period which he must serve, the prisoner is committed to the State prison precisely as an insane person is committed to a hospital, that is, until cured.

If he never becomes cured, he never leaves



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the prison. If the authorities believe him to be cured he is provisionally released on parole. Should he keep his parole for a sufficient length of time to convince the authorities of his permanent cure, his release will be made absolute. On the other hand, if his conduct on parole should indicate an incomplete cure, he would be returned to prison for further treatment. And if, after further trials on parole, he should be found incurable, he would be retained in prison for the remainder of his life. The solution of our third problem, therefore, is both simple and effective. Through the indeterminate sentence those who persistently remain criminals despite the scientific application of remedial agencies, would be prevented from committing crime by their retention in prison. So far, the indeterminate sentence in its full and proper sense, has not received legislative sanction anywhere, though an approach to it has been made in several of the American States and sentiment in its favor is growing everywhere.

At the International Prison Congress at Washington in 1910 the principle of the indeterminate sentence was for the first time affirmed, it having been theretofore repeatedly rejected.

In several of our States the law fixes both a minimum and a maximum period of imprisonment, leaving the authorities to determine how much of the intervening time must be served.

This, however, fails to solve our third problem, for when the maximum period has been served, the prisoner, no matter how confirmed may be his criminal habits, must be turned loose again to prey upon society.

Conclusions.

From the foregoing the following conclusions may be briefly stated: 1. Crime is the result of neglected youth and has its genesis in the home. 2. To prevent children from becoming criminals we must look to the home, the school, and social environment in which the child is reared. 3. To prevent those who have committed crime from

remaining criminals, we must depend upon juvenile courts, reform schools, probation, reformatories, and parole. 4. To prevent those who persist in criminal habits from committing crime, we must rely upon the indeterminate sentence.

Accompanying all of these, it should be added, is the ever present influence of the church, which is at all times a powerful factor in criminal reformation. The situation confronting us is not difficult to understand. What are we going to do about it? That is the gravest, the most important, and the most far-reaching question that confronts the world today.

We have passed the barbarous and inhuman period; we have emerged from the darkness of unenlightened prison management; from our own experience and that of other jurisdictions, we have learned that the penitentiary is not a mere place of detention and punishment, but also a place for physical, mental, moral, and industrial training; and, more than all, we have learned that the criminal and not the crime should be our chief care. We have traveled much further than is generally realized, and there will be no backward step. I am proud to add that it was America that led the way, and that it was at the American capital that the nations of the world acknowledged the correctness of the principles for which America has contended. All the remedial problems are in a fair way of ultimate solution.

The time is not far distant, in my judgment, when the governmental agencies which I have described will succeed in either reclaiming the criminal or preventing his further commission of crime. All this, however, is purely remedial, and takes no account of the new recruits that are being annually added in proportionately increasing numbers to our prison population.

The great problem, the serious problem, the most vital of all problems today affecting civilization, is how to check the menacing additions to our criminal ranks.

The three principal factors in this regard, as

we have already noted, are the home, the school and the social environment in which the child is reared.

"Social environment," says one celebrated authority, "is the heat in which criminality breeds; the criminal is the microbe, an element of no importance until it meets the liquid that makes it ferment. . . ." "Communities," says the same authority, "possess the criminals whom they deserve."

Whether this states the case too strongly I cannot say, but I do know, indeed, it is a matter of common knowledge, that community sentiment is a considerable factor in the suppression or development of crime.

But, after all, the home and the school are the primal human factors in the molding of human character. There, if anywhere, habits of obedience become fixed. There, if anywhere, respect for constituted authority and reverence for the law are implanted in the mind of developing youth. There, too, lies the origin of community sentiment and the foundation of social environment. The home and the school, then, should be the objects of our most earnest thought and care. To these agencies must we ever look for the diminution of the streams that flow so steadily and so constantly through our prison gates. To these agencies must we ever entrust the plastic minds and tender hearts of our country's children. And when these powerful and controlling human agencies shall have been brought to their highest state of efficiency; when their well directed efforts shall give to their country self-respecting and law-abiding citizens; then may we convert our reformatories into schools of culture and our State prisons into industrial establishments. But until that happy day shall arrive, and so long as these initial agencies are characterized by inefficiency, just so long will prisons and reformatories remain a monument to neglected youth.

Protection of the Local Labor Council

The Labor Council of the metropolis of the Pacific Coast was organized in December, 1892, not as an entirely new body, but practically as a reorganization of the Council of Federated Trades. The latter was formed in 1886, and was the first central body established on the coast, excepting the sporadic efforts which have left but little evidence of existence. While the old Federated Trades Council added to its name the words "of the Pacific Coast," consequent on the jurisdiction claims of many organizations with headquarters in San Francisco, yet the body had almost exclusive dealings with trade-union affairs in this city.



JOHN P. McLAUGHLIN
President, San Francisco Labor Council

The Federated Trades Council laid the foundation of the structure to follow. It was officered by energetic men, and there was a bond of fraternalism among its members that exists to this day among the "old guard."

Trade unionism is by many people considered a modern institution. However a glance backward to the time when Greece and Rome were world powers will reveal organizations of workmen. Historians and archaeologists have discovered many pieces of stone slabs and tablets containing emblems and inscriptions, and even rules and regulations existed. One of the laws which protected the organization of the working people was the celebrated Law of the Twelve Tables—which is now known to be a translation of the law of Solon—which even specified the manner in which workmen could organize. They were restricted in their freedom to organize to questions of pleasure, religion and frugality, and when they ventured into the field of politics they became objects of hatred and repression. The era covered by the ancient trade unions was that of the "golden age," an era of great prosperity, social, military and intellectual.

However, it is a far cry from the unions of those days to our present day trade union movement, the fundamental principles of which are clear and plain. It stands for the fact that the individual, unorganized workman cannot bargain advantageously with the employer for the sale of his labor. It is based upon the idea that, "United we stand, divided we fall." The more solidified the movement has become, the greater

has been its power for good, and the broader has grown its field of activity.

Its field has become so vast that today there is no nationality, no creed, no color barred from its ranks. All that is required is that a member must do some part of the world's work and must be willing to make some sacrifices to protect the interests of labor and the public welfare. By this plan members become educated so that they can comprehend their economic importance and therefore better preserve their industrial interests. Let us take a glance at some of the achievements of the movement in the line of public service, and we will find that they have fought for genuine representative government and direct legislation through the medium of the initiative and referendum, the recall and woman's suffrage, always with a large degree of success in the end. They battled for twenty-five years for postal savings banks, and victory crowned their efforts last year.

For the purpose of safeguarding the public health, improved public sanitation, pure water and free public baths were advocated by the trade unions at such an early date that they were laughed at as being visionaries. These common features of civilization are enjoyed by us today without a thought of the great, far-sighted pioneers who produced them.

Statistics show that through the militant efforts of the trade unions twenty-four States have enacted laws requiring guards on dangerous machinery and ample ventilation in factories.

Twenty-seven States enforce sanitary and sufficient toilet rooms for the sexes in industry.

Thirty States provide factory inspectors to enforce observance of health and safety laws.

Thirty-three States require fire escapes on factories and public buildings.

Several States have established a maximum number of working hours for women, some making this maximum eight hours.

Forty-four States have enacted an age limit for working children; thirty-six prohibit night work for children, and forty-two have fixed the maximum number of hours as a working week for children.

Thirteen States have boiler inspection laws, and fourteen officially inspect bakery shops.

Forty-six States have enacted mechanics' lien laws to protect the wages of all workers.

Thirty-five States have established bureaus of labor, which serve as a clearing house for industrial information, and are the centralized influence for advancing better State factory laws.

Following the example of the Federal Government, twenty States have enacted eight-hour laws for employees on public works, which enable 500,000 public servants to enjoy a normal workday in harmony with 1,500,000 industrial toilers who obtain it by the economic power of the trade union.

Thirty-seven States have employers' liability laws. In seventeen States the old common law

defense of "fellow servant" has been abrogated and in seven others it has been modified.

Several States have modified the common law defense of "assumed risk" and "contributory negligence," and eleven State legislatures are now debating the enactment of automatic compensation laws for workmen injured in industry.

These laws and a great many others have been almost wholly advocated and their adoption brought about by organized labor. One can very readily see the broadness of the movement from the fact that it is always trying to better the condition of all the people.

It has likewise made many advances within itself. In the past few years it has established the building trades department and the metal trades department. Each of these departments of the American Federation of Labor has been the means of bringing the allied or kindred trades so close together that the cause of one is the cause of all. This is as it should be, for all are working for the same end—better working conditions, the shorter workday and a fair scale of wages. The latest development along this line is the "system plan" of organization. This plan has been adopted by the trade unions on many of the great railroad systems and has met with great success wherever it has been tried in the settlement of trade disputes. No corporation or company, no matter how large or how small, should fail to give this system plan serious consideration. If it is thoroughly understood it can readily be seen that it will save corporations or companies, as well as trade unions, thousands of dollars in settlements between the employer and the employee.



JOHN I. NOLAN
Secretary, San Francisco Labor Council

All of these vast improvements have been brought about through the coming together of the various craft organizations in central institutions of the trade, the city, the district, the State, the Nation and even overlapping national boundary lines. This policy of federation which marks the development of our modern unions has its compensating advantages also in the amicable settlement of many disputes which previously were a source of much friction and discord among the separate trade unions.

The history of the San Francisco Labor Council has been a record of steady advancement which has meant much to the army of toilers who look to it in the hour of trial and trouble for solace and comfort in the industrial field.

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LEARN TO LABOR AND TO WAIT.

By H. B. Moyer.

In looking over a pile of old magazines recently I ran across a comic picture of two birds who had made their home in the center of a huge archery target around which numerous arrows were flying. Papa Bird was remarking to Mrs. Bird that the location of their homes was apparently about the safest in the neighborhood.

At first glance there is little that is practical in such a picture; it appears exaggerated and unreal. But it isn't. If one were to label that target "Perfection," name the two birds "Chagrin" and "Disappointment," and the archers "Mankind," he would be presenting a scene that, figuratively speaking, is taking place every moment of the day. It is certainly a fact that more people shoot at Perfection than hit it, and Chagrin and Disappointment are generally right there to laugh at their bad marksmanship.

The reason most people are bad marksmen is because they aren't willing to spend a fair amount of time and energy in practice. It is decidedly human to want to jump from the bottom of the ladder to the top in one leap, but it is seldom possible to do so.

Experience we are told is the greatest of teachers, but even she (or should it be he?) finds it rather difficult to drill the lesson of patience into mankind's pate.

The masterpiece of the great painter appeals by its very simplicity. Everything in the picture looks so perfectly natural and simple that one could readily fancy that its creator completed it in perhaps a few days. And yet it might have actually taken years of actual labor to obtain the result aimed at, not to mention the years and years of hard, thankless toil spent by the artist in mastering the mechanics of his art.

The late Clyde Fitch, one of the most popular of American playwrights, although possibly never a really great writer, was said to have turned out a certain play in a few weeks. To this Mr. Fitch replied that he had "turned" the play out in the time mentioned. "But," he added, "I schemed and planned and turned that play over in my head for three years before I wrote a line of it."

Look down the list of men and women who have become famous and successful in any given pursuit and you will find that with possibly an extremely rare exception they all served long, unremunerative apprenticeships before they finally "landed."

No more popular pen and ink artist ever lived than Charles Dana Gibson, and yet for three years after he left the art schools he could not sell a picture. It may be of interest, too, to state that while his annual income in recent years has been in the neighborhood of \$50,000 his first picture (that of a bull-dog barking at the moon) sold for \$5. The popularity of Gibson's work is said to have been responsible for the generation of thousands of would-be black and white artists, each and every one of whom doubtless thoughtlessly imagined that Gibson just decided off-hand to be a successful artist, and immediately found himself fitted for the work without any preliminary training and hard study or other obstacles to overcome.

What is true of individuals is true of organizations of men. The careers of both have to be built up bit by bit, just as a skyscraper is erected, and it is manifestly nonsensical to expect anything else. These facts are all perfectly obvious, so obvious that it seems almost a waste of time and space to dilate upon them, and yet there are those who have apparently not yet learned to accept them as gospel.

I have in mind in particular the man who admits that he believes organized labor to be "a move in the right direction and yet hesitates to take out a card himself because the movement is not perfect. "Organized labor will never be

really successful until every working person in the world is enrolled as a member of a labor union," is the text of some of the arguments (?) one hears expressed, "and so long as there are strikes there will be those who will not care to enroll."

The man who waits for organized labor to become a perfectly ideal institution has a long wait before him, and if he holds off from becoming a member until all the non-unionists join the movement in one body he will have whiskers longer and grayer than those of old Rip Van Winkle. They will all come in due time but it will be as individuals.

Armies, all powerful in their collective strength, have to be recruited with individuals. The army of workingmen and workingwomen who have volunteered to fight for the rights of the working classes is not vast perhaps when compared with the non-union working people, but they are increasing in numbers continually, and what is better they are accomplishing something because they are working together.

The best and easiest way to make a failure of one's career is to lie back and wait for some one else to pave the way for you. The logical, practicable and satisfactory method is to hustle out and do your own paving alongside of your fellow men. And it stands to reason that if you help a united force in the work and the united force helps you, both are going to get along faster than if you do nothing.

Organized labor started with perhaps two or three men and those who founded the movement undertook what must have appeared then to be a hopeless task, for even in this age of enlightenment it is not always possible to convince the working classes that their best interests lie in united effort. Deep down in his heart the most rabid non-unionist must admit that organized labor comes closer to obtaining the workingman's rights than the unorganized individual can ever hope to do, and the only reason one can assign for the backwardness displayed by some non-unionists is that they are waiting for the movement to become perfect so they can jump, without strife or worry of any kind from unfair into ideal conditions at one leap.

And one doesn't have to go outside of the labor unions themselves to find individuals who fancy that organized labor doesn't move along as fast as it should. One can find them here and there in any old town, and if some of them spent the time wasted in fault-finding, in doing some missionary work for the union, organized labor would undoubtedly go forward faster than it does. A chock used as a lever in the rear of a wheel will make it go faster than if it is chocked between the spokes.

Patiently striving to attain an ideal will get a man farther up than impatiently waiting for the ideal to be handed him on a silver platter. If the labor movement isn't going ahead fast enough to suit you, jump in and give it a helping hand. Don't retard its progress by dragging on behind. Don't be patient and wait—be patient and work.

Let us, then, be up and doing,

With a heart for any fate;

Still achieving, still pursuing,

Learn to labor and to wait.

—Longfellow.

STRIKERS WINNING.

The strike of the cutting die and cutter makers for the forty-eight-hour work week, which has been in progress in New York City since the first of the year, has been adjusted. One firm in Brockton, Mass., has also conceded the forty-eight-hour week. The shorter hour work week has now been permanently established in New York, Baltimore, Md., Lynn, Stoneham, and Haverhill, Mass.

TEAMSTERS' JOINT COUNCIL.

Teamsters' Joint Executive Council No. 7, of San Francisco, Cal., reorganized November 18, 1907, by charter from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers. The old council going out of existence at the time of the great fire, April, 1906, leaving but a few locals, 226, 519, 404, and 216, being all that were left when the council reorganized that were in good standing with the parent body. With the efforts of these locals and the present secretary the council has got all the locals in this jurisdiction back together. There were the transbay locals, 610, 70, 577, 298, and 420, with 287 of San Jose also affiliated, which have since formed a council of their own in Oakland; there now being the Ice Wagon Drivers' Local No. 519, Ice Cream Wagon Drivers No. 413, Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226, Brotherhood of Teamsters No. 85, Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278, Chauffeurs No. 265, Material Teamsters No. 216, Material Teamsters, San Mateo, No. 160, Soda and Mineral Water Drivers No. 546, Hackmen No. 238, Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 256, General Teamsters of Vallejo No. 187, Stable Employees No. 404, affiliated, being of much service to the teamsters' movement of this city, carrying on business in aid of one another which greatly relieves the work of the San Francisco Labor Council; in many instances settles differences without coming into the Labor Council, and are in a position to handle all the troubles of the teamsters of our city for our International.

The official staff of the council: President, John P. McLaughlin, who is of much service to the teamsters' movement of San Francisco; vice-president, Ed O'Neill of Local 278, lends all that is demanded of him; recording secretary, M. E. Decker of 226, who has acted in this capacity since the inception of the council, at no time shirking his duty in aid of the teamsters; financial secretary, James Bowlan of 238, who is well known for his ability to care for the finances and to fight for the betterment of the teamsters.

The aim is to at all times uplift the weaker and strive to cement strongly together the working men who are forced to follow teaming for a livelihood.

Wishing all organized craftsmen success in the effort to better their condition, we are,

Yours fraternally,

Teamsters' Joint Executive Council,

M. E. DECKER, Secretary.

KIRBY HAS A SPASM.

Recently John Kirby, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, addressed 150 Wisconsin members of the association in Milwaukee. During his remarks, aside from taking numerous raps at the organizations of labor, he commented on the McNamara case as follows: "Developments may, and they may not, directly connect the president and the executive board of the American Federation of Labor with the awful conspiracy. Be that as it may, enough is known to convince any sane person they know all and sanctioned its execution." Those who are conversant with the violent utterances of this gentleman, know that it could not be expected that he would hold any different view. His expression of opinion, however, does not carry any weight with it. If the hostile interests to labor could have, even in a remote way, connected the officials of the American Federation of Labor with the crime, it would have been done a long time ago.

UNION MEN!

Help Yourself



Attention!

Cut out this advertisement and present it to us and receive 5 per cent discount on your next suit

by doing your DUTY to Unionism

Stop a moment and realize what a great duty you owe to UNIONISM and its principles. Realize what you owe to YOURSELF, to your family, to your fellow-beings. You should uphold UNION PRINCIPLES with every ounce of energy and determination you possess. You MUST do it, if you care to better your condition and the condition of your fellow toilers. And every man wants to better his lot.

Every time you buy a non-union made article, you are damaging YOUR cause—you are aiding the big interests to shackle and hold down the workingmen, of whom YOU are one.

That's true; think about it.

Do not put a barrier in the path of industrial freedom. Make up your mind that from NOW ON you'll wear only Union-made garments. Do it for your own sake.

A Custom Tailors' Union Label on a suit means that it is specially made, in a sanitary shop, in a human manner, by skilled labor.

A suit made at Kelleher & Browne's means a great deal more:

AN HONEST TAILORED SUIT THROUGHOUT.

Consider this—

Some Tailors claim to maintain their own workshop. But do they? It is a FACT—a fact that can be verified, that we are one of the REAL FEW that actually DO maintain their own exclusive workshop and working under the 8-hour system. Besides our work room on the premises we also have additional work room on entire top floor 25 THIRD STREET. See for yourself.

But our men are PAID BY THE WEEK, NOT BY THE PIECE. That's one reason for our CAREFUL Tailoring.

We employ the most skilled Union Mechanics in the business.

We buy our woolens direct from the mills. That enables us to maintain reasonable prices. We always show the largest assortment of woolens in San Francisco. That makes it easy for you to get just the material you want.

999 other reasons why it pays to get your suits made by KELLEHER & BROWNE.

John M. Heffernan, well known to the Tailoring Trade of San Francisco is now with us



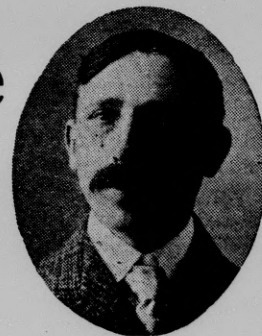
Kelleher & Browne

The Irish Tailors

716
Market



33
Geary



The Danger of the Typographical Union Pension System

By Richard Caverly.

Part of Section 6, Article V of the by-laws of the International Typographical Union provides for the payment of an old-age pension to any member who has reached the age of sixty years, who has been in continuous good standing for a period of twenty years, or any member who has reached that of seventy years and who has been in continuous good standing for a period of ten years and who finds it impossible to secure employment.

"The executive council is of the opinion that the amount paid per week to pensioners can be increased from \$4 to \$5, and with 'safety,'" says the fifty-seventh session annual report.

The old-age pension fund of this organization was begun March 1, 1908, or assessments commenced for the fund, at that date; about five years ago.

At this time receipts from the pension assessments averages \$20,737.77; the members pay 40.5 cents per month per member, or \$4.87 per year, and for this small investment per member, the Typographical Union expects to pay old-age annuities of \$5 per week, or \$260 per year, and continue to do so. There were 808 pensioners on the roll on May 31, 1911—an increase of 166 in the year.

The age of pensioners range from forty-two to eighty-eight, and the balance in the pension fund May 31, 1911, was \$404,821.15, showing an increase in the fund during the year of \$127,224.46.

One of the pensioners has well observed in an article in the "Typographical Journal" some time ago, concerning the change from \$4 to \$5 per week. "I feel it my duty to plead against any increase that might risk the integrity of the fund—secured by the loyal generosity of the hard-working health of the trade.

"The surplus? Thank God, and the good men!

"Yes, a surplus is shown; but the years are rolling on and the old men are multiplying, and the ratio of this increase threatens today to grow more rapidly than through the last two years; it is a probability which alarms me."

Yes, it should alarm every member of the Typographical Union, for the printers' pension fund is doomed to failure, as many of the same kind have failed before, and for the same reason, inadequate rates. It is only by comparison with well known annuity experience that I can prove my argument.

The Canadian Government has recently adopted a scientifically-constructed annuity plan of various kinds for citizens—male and female of that country—and they can be relied upon as being correctly computed. It is called Plan B for males, and on similar lines as the printers' plan. A man beginning at age twenty, and paying 25 cents per week, or \$13 per year, until age sixty, will receive at age sixty a life annuity of \$176.38. A man beginning at age twenty-five and paying the same rate until age sixty will receive \$132.35 per year. A man beginning at age thirty, with paying the same rate, will receive at age sixty, \$97.38 per year. A man beginning at age thirty-five and paying the same rate as the man age twenty, will only receive \$69.70 per year. A man beginning at age twenty with a cash payment of \$10, and paying 25 cents per week, and adding \$10 every five years until he is age sixty will receive at that age a life pension of \$206.56. Total amount paid by the annuitant in forty years, \$600, which guarantees a life pension at age sixty of \$206.56 to the last annuitant only.

Now let us see what the printers entering at age twenty and paying until age sixty would pay to his organization in forty years?

He pays 40.5 per month, or \$4.87 per year, or a total in forty years of \$194.80, and his organization promises him, even if disabled at any time, a life pension of \$5 per week, or \$260 per year on a possible investment of only \$194.80. It does not take a very wise man to show that it is impossible for any organization of men to maintain the solvency of such a scheme for any great length of time.

The fact that the surplus fund is increasing now while the scheme is young does not prove the future success, or stability for the future.

The actuarial weakness of the printers' plan based on flat rates of assessments of wages paid has been pointed out on various occasions by well-known authorities. The history of contributory plans based on flat rate assessments on wages gathered into a common fund, which has been tried by the governments of England, Australia and France at different times, showing conclusively how unsatisfactory such plans have been found to work out in time.

In New South Wales such a scheme as the printers was tried in 1884, but was abandoned after only eleven years' trial, leaving the government no choice except to assume the obligations of the fund.

With most flat-rate assessment plans, the amount of the annuity is determined arbitrarily in advance, as well as the percentage of wages required from the member of the organization.

There being no direct relation between the two factors, the usual result is that the fund created by the deduction from salary is insufficient to provide the benefits that are agreed upon, or that are ultimately granted or promised by the organization; and this is the fatal defect with the printers' pension scheme.

A well-known authority on annuities gives the following example:

"As a concrete illustration, take the case of an employee entering the Government service at the age of twenty, expecting to retire under the plan at the age of seventy on an annuity equal to 1½ per cent of his salary for each year of service. For the sake of simplicity, let us assume that his salary is \$100 a month, and continues at that rate throughout the entire period of his service. An annuity at the age of seventy equal to 1½ per cent of \$1200 a year for fifty years would amount to \$900. To ascertain the price of that annuity it is necessary then to multiply by \$7.22, the present value of a life annuity of one dollar beginning at age 70, by 900.

"This amounts to \$6498, and is the sum which he will have to accumulate by means of his savings and with the help of compound interest."

In calculating annuities, a mortality table must be employed and a rate of interest assumed, as in calculating the premiums on life insurance policies. In fact, investigation will show that a life annuity is simply the opposite of a policy of life insurance. In the case of the policy, a man pays the company a small sum annually as long as he lives, or a higher rate for a given term of years, in consideration of which the company agrees to pay a large sum at his death, or an agreed cash payment at the end of the term agreed upon. In the case of the annuity, a man sinks in the beginning a large sum, or sinks smaller installments for a given time, in consideration of which the company agrees to pay him a small sum annually as long as he lives.

In view of the fact that the conditions are re-

versed, and for other reasons, it is usual in calculating annuities to adopt, on the one hand, a mortality table framed on a somewhat more rigid basis than that employed in calculating insurance premiums; and on the other hand, to assume a somewhat more liberal rate of interest, such, for example, as 3½ per cent.

The younger a man is, the less it costs to obtain a policy of life insurance. In the case of an annuity, the reverse is true.

If a man is old, a given sum will yield a large annuity; if he is young, the same sum will yield but a small annuity. Any departure from these well-known laws is fatal to the future stability of any pension scheme, adopted by any organization of men, and must fail.

President Lynch, in his report on the pension system, says: "A lean year in the industry will correspondingly affect the fund in lessening the revenue and increasing liability, for the fund is on a percentage basis, and an industrial panic will be correspondingly noted, for the fund is the barometer that accurately tells the state of the trade."

The number of members drawing pensions on May 31, 1911, represents 2.11 per cent of the total membership of these locals, and 1.44 per cent of the total membership (56,185) of the International Union. As the receipts from members for the pension fund are based on one-half of one per cent of the earnings of members, it must be noted a lessening of the earning power of members must have a material effect on the future of the fund; such condition liable to arise at any time is a decided weakness of the whole system, as President Lynch points out. Not only that, but the further fact that every member irrespective of age, contributes the same amount of money for the same benefit, might be compared to a life insurance company charging the same premium for life insurance to all its policyholders, irrespective of their age, which would prove disastrous, and must ultimately fail.

Suppose a young man, age 21, wants to purchase a deferred non-forfeitable annuity of \$100 a year, payable age 51, he would have to pay annually \$32.68; for the same annuity a man, age 35, would have to pay annually \$21.36; at age 45, it would be only \$13.46 annually, for an annuity of \$100 a year, but in the event of death before 30 years all money paid would be returned to the beneficiary, except two annual premiums in either cases; no medical examination required for any kind of annuities.

Or, suppose a man wanted to sink \$1000 to purchase an annuity payable one year from date of payment, at age 21 the company would pay him annually \$48.45; at age 40, it would be \$59.07; age 60 it would be \$93.81; age 70, \$134.77, for 1000 cash payment; age 80, \$184.16 annually; and so on.

A man in New Zealand, some time ago thought he had money enough to keep him comfortably for life, and he decided he need work no longer. He reasoned in this way: I am 60 years of age, my expectation of life is 15 years, but to be on the safe side I will assume that I may live to be 85; I can, therefore, spend each year a portion of my capital as well as the interest; and he spent it accordingly. At 85 his money was gone, but the sands of time were still running, and it is said he now sits in the market place at Wellington soliciting alms, with a placard on his breast on which are the words: "Take pity on an old man who was out on his calculations."

So, I think, the Typographical Union will be out on its calculations, some time in the future.

Demand the Label

The Allied Printing Trades Council respectfully calls attention to the list of union printing offices published weekly in the "Labor Clarion."

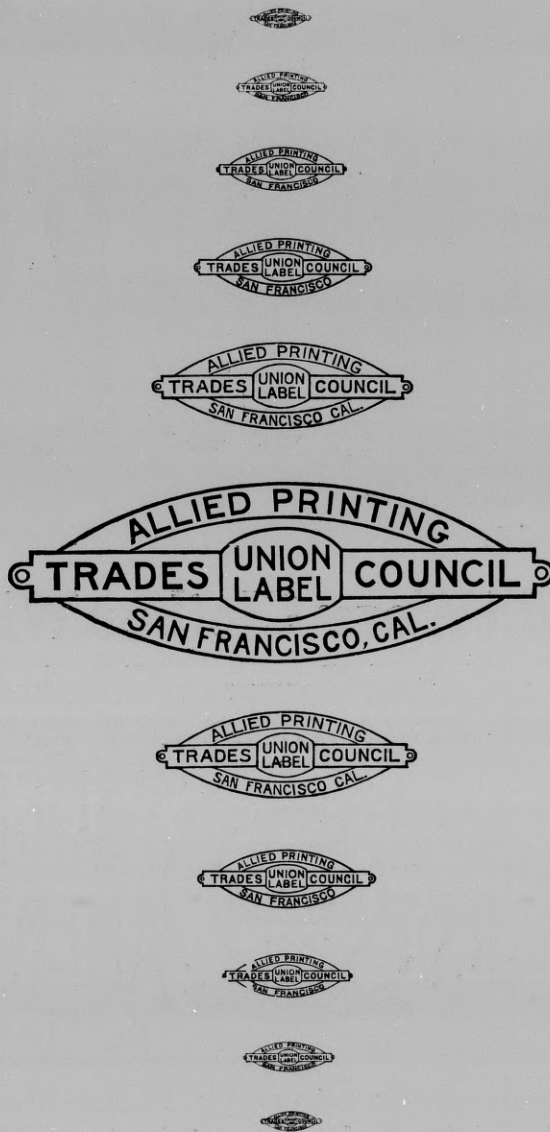
Demand the Label

Demand the Label

When Ordering Your Printing

It assists in establishing sanitary conditions and fair wages for our men and women.

Demand the Label



Demand the Label

On All Your Printed Matter

Will not cost you one cent extra, and will win for you friends and the consciousness of having helped a good and worthy cause.

Demand the Label

Demand the Label

These Unions compose the Allied Printing Trades Council:

Bindery Women's Union No. 125
Book Binders' Union No. 31
Lithographers' Union No. 17
Mailers' Union No. 18
Photo-Engravers' Union No. 8
Printing Pressmen's Union No. 24
Press Assistants' Union No. 33
Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union No. 29
Typographical Union No. 21
Web Pressmen's Union No. 4

Demand the Label

READERS OF "LABOR CLARION."

As most of our members read the news of other unions in the "Labor Clarion" we are sending a brief history of this union which might interest some of its other readers.

It is Cracker Bakers' Local No. 125 of San Francisco, Cal.

This organization is perhaps the only local of its kind in the United States, and it may be said in the world.

It was founded by Brother Wille nearly ten years ago, and has prospered ever since. In fact so greatly, that it now has an auxiliary of over 250 women and girls who are employed as packers.

This union is composed of cracker, cookies, and sweet cake bakers, who are employed by local firms. Its rules and by-laws are about the same as any other union, such as nine hours, union scale of wages, and sanitary conditions.

We have fought our way up-hill and we have only one more fight before we reach our goal. That fight is to demand the union label on all products baked by us.

Wishing other brother and sister unions success and best wishes, we are,

Fraternally,

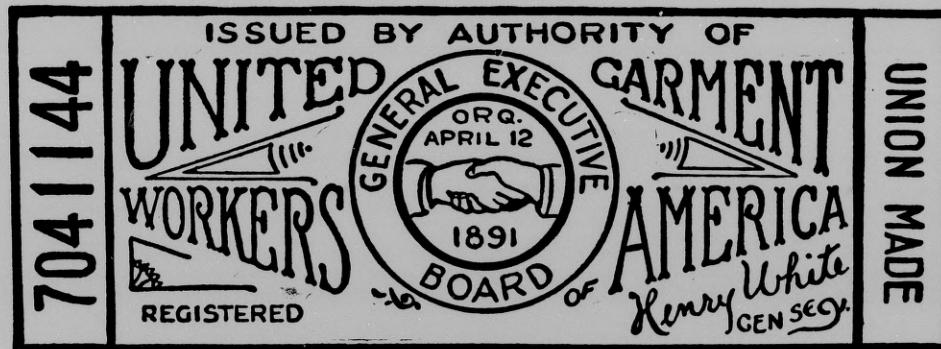
CRACKER BAKERS' LOCAL No. 125.

Per P. C. McGOUAN, Cor. Sec'y.



Why You Should Wear Clothes With This Label

This Is The United Garment Workers' Label.



One of these labels is sewn into every "Miller-Made" garment.

This is evidence that "Miller-Made" Clothes are made by the most skilled workmen in absolutely sanitary, well-lighted, airy, clean shops. This is evidence that the men who work on these clothes have pride in their work and aim to put their best efforts into producing these garments of quality.

This label is a guarantee that "Miller-Made" clothes will keep their shape and look well until they are worn out. This label means that

"MILLER-MADE" CLOTHES

are absolutely economical in price, high quality of fabric, trimming and fashioning considered. In "Miller-Made" Clothes all seams are sewn with silk. All button-holes are made with the best silk button-hole twist.

Each garment is correctly styled and individually cut. Your "Miller-Made" coat will fit snug at the neck, and you'll find these garments the acme of perfection from every standpoint.

Come in and ask to see "Miller-Made" Clothes. Look for the Union-Label in them and be sure it is there.

Prices range from \$15. to \$40.

Sold
Exclusively
by

Thomas Davis & Co., Inc.
936 Market Street

COOPERS' UNION No. 65.



The coopers were organized in San Francisco, May 15, 1882, as the Journeymen Coopers' Union of California, and Frederick Keckenbeil was their first president.

The date of organization establishes this union as a pioneer in the movement, that, in the intervening thirty years, has developed the strength and prestige, and made broad the purposes, of the units which now compose the San Francisco Labor Council.

Six years later the union took a further step toward attaining the solidarity that is the goal of organized labor, and affiliated with their German craftsmen in the city. Then came a few years of disputes and strife with their employers—that critical test that brings forth the stability and sincerity of the individual member, and the worthiness of a union craft amid troubled seas.

September 28, 1899, saw the local union affiliating with its international organization, as Local No. 65, and thus taking its place in the great peaceful army of workers that compose the American Federation of Labor, with its opportunities for coming in contact with the ideas and ambitions of their organized brothers in other vocations, and helping in securing the greatest good for the greatest number.

In 1907, we were successful in having the Slack Barrel Coopers affiliate with No. 65, and as machinery came to gradually displace the hand cooper and our craft became more in touch with one another it was deemed advisable by the joint executive board, after some years of deliberation and conflict with our members, that Nos. 65 and 131 amalgamate as Local 65.

Generally speaking, the existence of the organization has been peaceful, desiring if possible to settle difficulties without resort to the strike or boycott; and a practical application by the union of the motto, "United we stand, divided we fall," has been of great benefit to the members in maintaining a standard of wages and working conditions.

The report of the international organization of the coopers to the A. F. of L. shows twelve new charters were issued the past year and that in all new contracts signed an increase in wages was secured and in some instances a reduction of hours. Death benefits of \$3150 were paid.

The coopers call to the particular attention of the organized workers their label which is reproduced with this article. They know the power of this modern and mighty weapon of union labor in securing justice for the toiler and preventing an oft times waste of energy through strike and boycott—once the individual member realizes his responsibility to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases; therefore the Coopers' International Union has adopted this emblem as representing the product of their members, and urges upon purchasers to demand it upon the package when indulging in refreshments, and upon all occasions when coming in contact with any article that has to do with their jurisdiction. Show the employer of labor that before purchasing his wares you demand the union label as evidence that he has granted to his workmen a standard of hours, wages and working conditions in which these workmen have been given a voice.

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. **

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

The International Typographical Union is one of the strongest and most progressive among labor organizations. It has spent millions in paying death benefits and for the funerals of its members. At Colorado Springs this organization has established a home for printers that is one of the greatest institutions in America. It passed the experimental stage long since. Here the aged, the afflicted, the tubercular, the man who has worn himself out at the machine and the case, can live out his last months or years.

It has never been the policy of the International Typographical Union to follow. In all advance movements and achievements the printers have been in the lead. The progressiveness of the organization was clearly demonstrated in the establishment of the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, Colo. When the institution was opened in 1892, the more conservative trade unionists viewed the project with doubt as to its practicability. After nineteen years the Home stands today the best of its kind in the world, a grand monument to a great organization, its mission established and its work constantly broadening. Recognizing that many aged and incapacitated members were unable, because of family ties, to avail themselves of the comfort of the Home, the International Union decided on another advanced step and established the old-age pension fund. This movement was given life at the convention of 1905, which adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three to report to the next session a plan for "a system of pension and relief for aged and sick members."

As a result of the start made at that time and development through experience since then the organization now has an old-age pension system which pays to aged and disabled members a pension of \$5 per week, payable once in four weeks, under the following rules:

First—Members sixty years of age who have been members in good standing for a period of twenty years, including and antedating the enactment of the pension law, and who find it impossible to secure sustaining employment at the trade. Applicants under this provision of the law must have been members in good standing at the time the pension law became effective and maintained active membership since that time.

Second—Members who have reached the age of seventy years, and who have been in continuous good standing for a period of ten years and who find it impossible to secure sustaining employment at the trade.

Third—Members who are totally incapacitated for work, who have been continuous active members for twenty years, and whose applications for admission to the Home have been disapproved because their affliction is such as to render them ineligible for entry to that institution.

The cost of maintaining this system averages 37.3 cents per member per month, there being at this time about 900 pensioners.

The Typographical Union has also a mortuary benefit fund which is raised in the same manner as is the pension fund and at the same rate per member. Mortuary benefits are paid as follows: For a membership of one year or less, \$75; for a continuous membership of two years, \$125; for a continuous membership of three years, \$175; for a continuous membership of four years, \$275; for a continuous membership of five years, \$400. About \$265,000 per year are paid out in this manner as death benefits.

A feature to which we particularly desire to direct attention as indicating the beneficent character of the International Typographical Union is the Home for Union Printers. The union has expended in nineteen years in building and maintaining the Home more than \$1,000,000.

The union also maintains a technical school for the benefit of its membership.

UNION



MADE!!

THE GERMAN SAVINGS and LOAN SOCIETY

Savings (The German Bank) Commercial
(Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.)

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital\$ 1,200,000.00
Capital actually paid up in cash.....\$ 1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....\$ 1,631,282.84
Employees' Pension Fund.....\$ 131,748.47
Deposits December 30th, 1911.....\$46,205,741.40
Total Assets\$48,837,024.24

Remittance may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Express Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express.
Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

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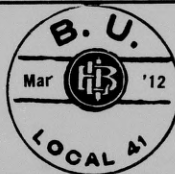
MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets. For receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. Heyer, Manager.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, 601 Clement Street, Corner 7th Avenue. For receipt and payment of Deposits only. W. C. Heyer, Manager.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, 1456 Haight Street, between Masonic Avenue and Ashbury Street. For receipt and payment of Deposits only. O. F. Paulsen, Manager.

COHL BROS.

UNION 30
MADE KEARNY
HATS STREET
NEXT TO CHRONICLE BLDG.



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Mar. Green on White.

Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE
CLOTHING

COR. SIXTH AND MARKET

Agents Carhartt Overalls

Golden Gate
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Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.

Home
Industry

is like

Paying
Compound
Interest
To Yourself



Iron Trades Council of San Francisco

By Frank Roney.



It may be of interest to those who concern themselves in such matters to know when and under what circumstances the Iron Trades Council of San Francisco was formed, and it may also be a matter of felicitation to the organizations participating in its formation that it was the first method of its kind adopted anywhere in the world of organizing in concrete form the segregated bodies engaged in a particular industry.

Years before its organization in 1868 a lady residing in the vicinity of Chicago who took a deep interest in workingmen's organizations, and who believed in the solidarity of labor, offered a prize of \$100 for the best plan of consolidating the labor unions of the country and thus to render them more effective for the purposes for which they were organized and as an ultimate preventive of strikes. The lady claimed that in perfect organization lay the true means by which strikes and lockouts would be unknown in future. Her offer was published in the Chicago "Workingman's Advocate," a paper ably edited by its proprietor, Mr. Andrew Cameron. There were very few contestants and all of them were, with slight variations, identical in style and pronouncedly Socialistic. Although a subscriber to the paper and an occasional contributor, the writer of this article was unaware of the contest till it was too late to become a competitor. He had long been advocating a plan to centralize national organizations at meetings of the Iron Molders' Union 190, of Omaha, and also at the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union of the same city, which he had assisted Mr. John Fernbach, its national president, to organize. He had also urged from time to time upon Wm. H. Sylves, president of the Iron Molders' International Union, and Mr. Richard Trevellick of Detroit, president of the National Labor Party, the same plan, but without any evidence of success. The proposed plan had been printed in the "Workingman's Advocate."

Necessity partially, and desire strongly, caused me to move further west, organizing en route Iron Molders' Union 231 of Salt Lake City.

It was not till a delegate was being selected and instructed by the Trades and Labor Assembly of San Francisco to the convention called to organize the American Federation of Labor that another attempt was made to urge the adoption of the plan of organization previously mentioned. Your correspondent was then president of that body and was asked to be the delegate, but having a family and being excessively poor because of repeated absences from work in the interest of unions in existence and being formed, he was unable to accept the honor on account of its expense. Chas. F. Burgman, the delegate chosen by the assembly, presented the plan to the delegates forming the A. F. of L., but as it appeared to be too far off to be of immediate utility it was commended but failed of adoption.

The opportunity came in 1885, when at the beginning of that year the employing foundrymen and machine-shop owners announced a general reduction of wages of all the men employed by them. There was no organization of the men in the iron trade, excepting the molders and partially among the boiler makers. To the Molders' Union all the men in the iron trade turned as being their chief stay and dependence in the impending strike. In this they were not disappointed. Members of the Molders' Union, including this writer, gave what aid was possible towards organization of the men with the result that the Machinists', Pattern Makers' and Blacksmiths' Unions were formed.

Your correspondent then proposed to Iron Molders' Union 164 the plan of organization as demonstrated in the organization of the Iron Trades Council. Messrs. Sam McKee, T. J. McBride and Frank Roney were detailed as a committee to present the plan as outlined to the newly formed unions. Because several visits to the unions were necessary which occupied considerable time which neither Mr. McKee nor Mr. McBride could give to the matter, and as the unions had been represented at conference meetings held to consider the subject, Mr. Arthur Wilson and Mr. Tom Watson were associated with Frank Roney in the continued visits to the unions. On the 11th of May, 1885, the Iron Trades Council of San Francisco was formed with a full representation of delegates present—being three from each union irrespective of membership. The dues assessed were merely enough to meet current expenses, for, as this was an experiment, care had to be taken not to dismember it at its inception by too heavy an assessment. Besides, the payment of the expenses of those engaged in serving their unions in any manner was at this period of development regarded with some suspicion as if the men so serving were using the unions for their special financial betterment.

J. B. Johnson of the pattern makers was elected the first president, and Frank Roney of the molders the first secretary. An executive committee was chosen and Roney was chosen its secretary. An address was ordered prepared urging upon workingmen the vital importance of organization for the purpose of securing a reduction of the daily working hours and a general improvement in their social condition. In it an appeal was also made to the moral sense of the community to aid the workman in his endeavors to attain these objects. Copies of this address were sent to every clergyman in the city, with an accompanying personal letter inviting public comment upon it and soliciting at the same time each clergyman's individual approval or criticism of it. Not one response came to the invitation. The letters were each differently phrased according to the presumed peculiarities of the individual addressed. Typewriters were unknown. The secretary prepared the address and wrote each letter.

The Council on all occasions advocated the patronizing and consumption of home products.

It was about this time bids for the iron work for the new Pacific-Union Clubhouse were advertised. The firm of Rix and Firth were the successful competitors. Unlike the other firms competing, this concern had neither shop room nor facilities for making the girders and other work required, and consequently had the work done in Chicago. Upon its arrival it was duly inspected by a competent committee of the Council who condemned it because of its non-compliance with the rules required by the city fire ordinance. The secretary was instructed to inform Fire Chief Scannell of the defects and to request him to forbid the use of the material till they did conform to the ordinance. The chief brusquely and with emphasis declined doing so and suggested the secretary and the Council would do well to attend to their individual business. This repulse did not discourage the secretary, who appeared before the Board of Fire Commissioners and had them order an inspection of the work by the architect of the board. In the inspection the architect was assisted by this very able committee consisting of T. Roebuck, J. Mahoney and Joe Turner. The architect condemned the work. Construction was

suspended, and Post street from Stockton to Powell, looked for many months like a huge boiler shop. With the completion of the job in accordance with the ordinance the firm of Rix and Firth soon after went into bankruptcy.

The shipwrights claimed representation in the Council for the reason that many of their members were employed in the construction of iron ships in the making of templets, laying decks and otherwise. Evidence of this was given by men who had been employed at the Clyde in Scotland, the Mersey in England, at New York, and it was also vouched for, shipwrights were so employed at the Union Iron Works in San Francisco. The organization of the boiler makers and iron ship builders had not yet been formed. After considerable hesitancy the shipwrights were admitted to membership. It was not long after this till a resolution was adopted requiring the shipwrights on iron ships to demand the established ratings of the union of \$5 per day of eight hours, and a demand was made on the Union Iron Works to comply with these terms. Protracted negotiations and communications followed between the manager of the works and the secretary of the Council. Conferences were also held between members of the Council and the men employed by the Union Iron Works. Every effort was made to avoid a conflict, but as each side stood firm an ultimatum was finally issued that if the demands of the men were not complied with within a given time a strike would be ordered. The Union Iron Works allowed the time given to comply with the demand to elapse and by a vote of the Council by unions a strike was ordered. The strike lasted several months, the molders bearing the brunt of the battle, being the last to yield. Nothing was gained by the struggle, the shipwrights as a result withdrawing their delegates from the Council and the Federated Trades Council.

During the earlier days of the existence of the Council the secretary was directed to draw up a plan to prevent strikes and if possible to establish permanent harmonious relations with employers. This he did and submitted it to the Manufacturers' Association for consideration and approval. Mr. Geo. C. Hickox, secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, was instructed by that body to confer with the secretary of the Council on the subject and to arrange a definite plan to be mutually agreed upon. This also was done. W. T. Garratt, president of the Manufacturers' Association, and Irving M. Scott, a director, had been absent from the meetings while this matter was under consideration. Their appearance at the meeting on the day the plan was to be adopted led to its complete defeat. The enthusiastic advocates of it had nothing to say in its support. Messrs. Garratt and Scott scouted the idea as being inimical to the interests of employers. The prospect for permanent industrial peace was effectually killed by Garratt and Scott. Their short-sightedness on that occasion caused them heavy financial losses later on.

The plan proposed was to have a permanent committee of equal numbers of workingmen and employers to whom would be referred all causes of dispute which might arise from time to time. If necessary books were to be submitted to them for examination, and every inquiry made touching the cause of dispute. If a strike was threatened the men were to remain at work till after inquiry the findings were reached, and whatever the result both sides were to abide the result and accept it as binding. In case of a contemplated lockout the same course was to be pursued. If a deadlock occurred at any time an additional

arbitrator not connected nor associated with either side, mutually agreed upon, was to be selected. The plan was equally fair to both sides and that was required to complete its efficiency being the selection of the right men with honest intentions and disposition to make it successful. The plan outlined was later adopted by the National Civic Federation.

When the Iron Trades Council was a year old its first anniversary was celebrated in due form, the Governor of the State, George Stoneman, at the solicitation of the grand marshal of the parade, which was held in the evening of May 11, 1886, declaring it a holiday. It was an unusual proceeding on the part of the Governor and duly appreciated by the trade unionists of the city. By invitation of the grand marshal, in return for his courtesy, the Governor and his staff participated. About 10,000 trade unionists paraded, bearing torches, with banners, mottoes and floats illustrative of their various callings. This was the first legal labor day in America.

The popularity of the Council was established almost at its inception. Nothing of interest to the producers was ignored or forgotten. Lengthy reports of its proceedings appeared in the city daily papers. These reports were prepared by the secretary after each meeting of the Council and left by him in the newspaper offices the same night. They were written with a view to excite attention and focus the minds of wage earners on the importance of organization. This end was attained when the Federated Trades Council was organized about ten months after the organization of the Iron Trades Council. Among those composing the membership of the Federated Trades were representatives from various branches of the building trades. The secretary of the Iron Trades Council being also president of the Federated Trades Council suggested to those of the building trades the formation of a Building Trades Council, which was accepted.

To the Iron Trades Council of San Francisco must be given the credit for pioneering the present labor movement in that city, as well as in the State of California. Going further back, the organization of the Council is directly due to Iron Molders' Union 164, which accepted the system of organization proposed and fathered it until from its endeavors has grown the splendid system now prevailing.

My further participation in the work of organization was obliged to cease on account of pecuniary troubles. I had absented myself from work so often and had spent so much more than I should to further these objects that in justice to my creditors and family I could proceed no farther. The unions had not then learned the value of having paid officers to do their work, and when on occasions this was suggested I set it aside, fearing that in becoming a paid officer I would leave myself open to the charge of being interested in the propagation of unionism for selfish purposes. I had an inherent belief that in workingmen's associations each man should give his best talent and all the time he could spare to the uplifting and advancement of his fellows, without reward or the expectation of it. With this belief, when proposals of this kind were made to me I entertained a deep repugnance to and I peremptorily declined the overtures. I do not present this idea as a reflection upon those who are paid officers of unions. I think their services are entitled to compensation, and they should be paid. I only wish to convey the impression that I was sincerely desirous of having unionism in this town placed on a solid foundation and contributed my share towards this end without being paid for it. I admire the ability and industry of many of the paid officers of the unions today. I think, too, they are necessary. I also think there are some who would render better service to unionism if they were simply employed at their ordinary vocations.

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BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS.

It is now nearly twelve years since the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local No. 85, of San Francisco, was organized, and the union may well feel proud of the history it has made since.

It is wholesome reflection looking back over this period of organization. It is a blessing for the teamsters of the present time, when the first five or six teamsters got together, and became the nucleus of an organization in August of the year 1900.

On Labor Day of that year an attempt was made to break the union. This fact was a good omen for the teamsters—it served the purpose of showing the determination of the men to rid themselves of the abject slavery which they had suffered for years. The result was the complete tie-up of the firm in question, and a capitulation, for before the day was over the firm stood ready to make a settlement through the representative of the union.

Then shortly afterwards the Brotherhood submitted a classified sliding scale of wages according to capacity of truck or wagon. The proposal specified twelve hours as a day's work, minus ample time for dinner; provided against washing vehicles on Sundays; and called for time and a half for Sundays and holidays, and overtime after 6 o'clock.

All these advances were made prior to the notorious plot of the Employers' Association in 1901 to annihilate labor unions in San Francisco, and they centered their venom and financial strength on the teamsters, and for thirteen weeks the teamsters were sorely tried. They were nobly assisted by the City Front unions, who went out in sympathy. When the smoke cleared from the battle ground, the unions were still there with banners bravely flying.

The year following the great lockout of 1901 found the Brotherhood of Teamsters amicably entering into a formal trade agreement with the Draymen's Association, bettering the old conditions of employment for the drivers, inasmuch as under the agreement of October 1, 1902, Sunday work in the stables was abolished. Affairs of the teamsters have continued peacefully ever since, and at the beginning of the current year the organization has entered into a new agreement for two years, with a one-hour shorter workday. So by virtue of the fight put up by the "old guard" twelve years ago, the teamsters of today can congratulate themselves. In consequence, their families have more comfort, the wives and children can enjoy more of their father's society, no more getting out of bed at 4 o'clock in the morning, for in the old days 5 o'clock a. m. was not an unusual hour to commence the day's work. They can now exchange the civilities of the morning or evening with their neighboring workmen at a more becoming hour. In the old days the teamster was hardly known in his own neighborhood; his wife and children were only acquainted with the neighbors. He was a "teamster"—that told the whole story. What his family called home, could hardly be called home for him; it was only his sleeping quarters for five or six hours out of the twenty-four; the balance of the time he was on the street driving, or else was doing stable work. This is no exaggeration.

It will not be out of place to relate a humorous story that was current in the old days: A teamster, and a father of a family, upon one Sunday afternoon, after working all the previous part of the day at the stable, was slowly wending his way to his home (or sleeping quarters), and not far from the house he came upon his own boy, who was going through some childish folly. The father thought the boy should be punished, and acting on the impulse, he took hold of the boy, put him across his knee, and gave him a severe spanking, and ordered him to run home immediately. The boy may or may not have felt that

he deserved the chastisement, but there was one thing he felt sure about, and that was, the person who gave him the punishment had no authority to do it. So, feeling sore and indignant, the boy approached his mother, crying very bitterly, and when she inquired what was the cause of his weeping the poor child informed her that a man down the street had given him a severe beating. Upon this statement by the boy the mother's indignation was aroused. "Who would dare whip her child?" She asked the boy who the man was who beat him. He replied: "He is the man that comes around here every Sunday afternoon. The mother was dumbfounded, so it was up to her to defend herself. "Why, you young scamp!" she said, "that man is your father." The boy replied "I didn't know it."

While the story may be far-fetched, it serves to illustrate the fact that the teamster in the old days did not have time to get acquainted with his children. They were asleep when he left home in the morning, and also in the same condition when he arrived home at night.

And with the favorable conditions for the teamsters prevailing at the present time, when Sunday or a holiday arrives, he can stay at home and enjoy himself as he sees fit.

A large number of the members are putting forth strenuous efforts to become possessors of their own little homes, a thing that would be absolutely impossible under the old conditions,

for the reason that the security of your job depended largely on how close you lived to the stable.

So with this evidence and practical illustration of the benefits of organization, the teamsters can cheerfully echo the sentiments of the world-renowned leader of the American Federation of Labor—Samuel Gompers—when he says: "Grit your teeth, and organize; and organize; and organize."

MCDONALD & COLLETT.

The firm of McDonald & Collett of 741 Market street and 2184 Mission street, was the first tailoring firm in the city to grant the eight-hour day and conduct their establishment upon a strictly union basis.

While this is one of the newest firms in San Francisco, the growth of the establishment has been steady, until today it is the largest plant of the kind in the west. The shop, a large airy, sanitary building, is located on Mission street and the more than 100 employees work in it in plain view of the street.

The policy of the firm has been to charge only moderate prices for the best quality of goods manufactured under strictly union conditions, which has proved a most popular plan and is in large measure responsible for the growth of the firm from a small institution employing but a few men and women to the magnificent modern institution of today.

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HACKMEN'S UNION, LOCAL 238.

By James Bowlan.

Hackmen's Union, Local No. 238, wishes to call your attention to the fact that it has adopted a monthly working button; the color of this button will be changed each month.

This union is one of the oldest unions in San Francisco and is affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and it has never failed to come to the assistance of a sister union, no matter what vocation the appealing union represented. At this time the union is not asking for financial assistance, but something that is better—something that will make the Hackmen's Union stronger and in a better position to get conditions from its employers, and that is a demand for its working button, a fac-simile of which appears with this appeal.



When you or your family are in need of a carriage, hack, or coupe, ask the man on the box for the working button. Now, we understand that you may not use the service offered by the livery companies, but if a friend should request your presence at a funeral, or if you are going to wish a friend good wishes, and a happy married life, and you feel that you should call at the church or at a wedding in his home, don't forget when the carriage drives to your door to take you to the office or gathering, that you are being driven there in charge of a union hackman.

Remember that when the hackman finds out that you are interested to know if he has paid his dues up, he knows that you are interested in his union, and being interested in his union means that his union is interested in his getting better conditions and wages. Better wages for the hackmen means that when you are in need of financial assistance the hackmen are in a position to assist you.

One good turn deserves another. Will you be a true, consistent unionist and show your loyalty by demanding the button of Hackmen's Union No. 238, I. B. of T., C. S. and H.?

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Changes of address or additions to union's mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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Friday, March 1, 1912.

Our country needs faithful servants.
Officials alive to their trust,
Men above treacherous meanness,
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Out upon liars and grafters,
Betrayers of public weal,
Out upon hearts of dishonor
Who cheat and connive and conceal.

Greater than heroes of battles
The soul uncorrupted and just,
Nobler than mightiest monarchs
The man who holds true to his trust.

—Nanno Woods.

The "Chronicle" says the franchise of the "Home Telephone Company expressly declares that it may sell or merge on receiving permission of the Board of Supervisors—not the people." The charter certainly gives to the people as great powers as are conferred upon the Supervisors. At any rate the people have at their finger tips the recall provision and it will not go well with the public servant who does what the people tell him not to do.

Ira B. Cross of the department of economics of Stanford University has written a letter to the Moline (Ill.) "Dispatch" in which he pictures conditions on this Coast for the employment of labor and warns men in search of employment to stay away. The "Dispatch" made the letter the subject of an editorial of more than a column in which it described the swindling tactics of the fake story circulators. If more persons would follow the lead of Mr. Cross the tide of idle men flowing this way would soon be stopped.

If the Federal authorities have no better evidence against the indicted unionists than is indicated by the published correspondence during the past week or two the trials are destined to be the greatest farces in the history of the American courts. There is absolutely nothing in the correspondence upon which it is alleged the charges are based to warrant even suspicion of wrongdoing. The letters given to the public are couched in language which is as common as the sands of the beach. Nothing wrong is even suggested.

One P. J. Donnelly, in the "California Outlook," advances the old threadbare argument that has been so often exploded and demonstrated to be absurd that we believed it dead for these many years, that labor organizations insist upon all members getting the same wage. There is not an organization of labor in this country, so far as we know, that does anything of the kind. The labor organizations simply fix a minimum wage rate, and none of them prevents the employer from paying more than such rate. Such arguments are ridiculous.



Dire Poverty and Great Wealth



While the streets of this city are daily lined with hungry and idle men, pages of newspaper space are devoted to chronicling the theft of \$50,000 worth of jewelry worn to a society function at one of our leading hotels by the wife of one of the city's wealthy men.

The brazenness of the thief who stole the jewelry does not appeal to this wealthy man, who attends a polo game calm and unconcerned the next day after the robbery. He says, in an interview:

"I do not so much object to the theft of the jewelry as the manner of the theft. In this case, the thief sneaked into an apartment and carried away the jewelry. He did not make any show of force. He was not brave. He was just a sneak.

"But that happened a day ago. That is past, possibly the jewels will be returned. If not my friends say I was lucky to be able to own them for a time."

Why should he worry about the loss of a mere \$50,000? He can easily accumulate that amount by driving a few thousand workingmen to the brink of starvation.

While disreputable institutions in this city are endeavoring to flood the labor market in all lines in order to be able to reduce wages to satisfy their greed, one of their kind plucks them for \$50,000 in one fell swoop, and in direct conflict with the expression of the gentleman quoted above, we have more respect for such a thief than for the men who constantly rob unfortunate toilers. It is true, this thief was a sneak and not brave, but so are the men who insert false advertisements in eastern papers, sneaks and cowards, and added to their sneaking cowardice is the fact that they produce hunger and misery among thousands of innocent women and children. Why the thief who stole the De Sabla jewelry is an angel prince in comparison with the despicable creatures who are thus filling the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific with misery and want merely to satisfy their greed for gain.

On every hand the pampered daughters of wealth are building better than they know, for every practical illustration of the inequity of the present scheme of things brings forcibly to the attention of the struggling toilers of the land the absolute necessity for a change which will bring about a more even distribution of the world's great productivity—some plan which will give to those who do the world's work the things they produce and deny to the idler, the loafer and the trickster the opportunity to live in luxury at the expense of the toil of others.

While this woman went to a society ball bespangled with diamonds, pearls and jewelry, valued at \$50,000, other women, just as deserving, just as pure, just as lovable as she, sat in hovels with hungry children and wept hopelessly because of the deceit which enables some women to live in idle luxury while others struggle in dire poverty.

What we desire to bring to the attention of the people is the utter heartlessness of the insane scramble for wealth. The men and the institutions now engaged in inducing the men and women of other States and other nations to come to California know full well that there is nothing here for them to do, and that they will be thrown into want and misery and tears because of their vicious lies, yet they continue to urge them, brutally heedless of the cries of hungry children, unmoved by the tears of weeping women, cold, callous, satanic in their greed, as they say, "What are you going to do about it?"

Now, something must be done to counteract the false advertisements which are being spread throughout the world urging workingmen to come to this city, because they are coming in thousands hoping to secure employment on exposition work, when as a matter of fact there is not a dollar being expended in construction of any nature whatever and no immediate prospect that there will be.

There are between thirty-five and fifty thousand idle men in this city today and no prospect of relief in sight, yet men are invited, through fake advertisements, to come and swell the army of the unemployed.

These lies are readily believed by anxious men in search of employment because of the fact that the Panama-Pacific Exposition is to be held in this city in 1915.

The Associated Press and the United Press service could do much to prevent these false stories being effective by simply circulating stories descriptive of the actual conditions existing here, and by so doing would be rendering a service not only to San Francisco and California, but to the helpless men and women in all parts of the world who otherwise must fall victims to the greed of designing men.

Every man and woman in this section of the country having friends located elsewhere should help to stop the flood of workless men from coming here to be victimized by writing letters portraying existing conditions in a truthful manner.

There is food for thought in the statement of Mr. Gary recently made in a speech in New York: "Unless capitalists, corporations, rich men, powerful men, themselves take a leading part in trying to improve the conditions of humanity, great changes will come, and they will come mighty quickly and the mob will bring them."

ELECTRICAL WORKERS No. 151.**Edwin F. Ford,****Delegate to San Francisco Labor Council.**

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has been represented in the San Francisco Labor Council for the past ten years or more by Local Union No. 151, until 1907, when they were represented for a short time by Local No. 537, which claimed jurisdiction over the entire electrical outside fraternity, which included linemen working for the electric and telephone companies, cable splicers, underground men, station operators, construction men, trimmers, trouble-men, telephone switch-board men, testers, etc. On November 21, 1908, new 151 was reorganized with twenty-one members employed by the different telephone companies. The local began to grow from the first until it had about 500 members. The local has been one of the largest contributors to the unionizing of Los Angeles, the United Hatters of North America for union conditions in the New England States, the box makers and sawyers' strike in San Francisco, and many other worthy causes. Some of the brightest men in the international have come from the ranks of Local No. 151. In its ranks are to be found some of the best telephone experts in the country. Our members are employed by the Home Telephone Company, Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, Western Union Telegraph Company, American District Telegraph Company, Department of Electricity, and many other places where expert electrical men are required.

When the international was first organized in Denver, Colo., in 1885 under the name of the "United Order of Linemen," the hours of labor for electrical workers were from sunrise until sunset. Wages were poor, anything from \$35 to \$50 a month for extra good men. Overhead construction was poor and dangerous, men meeting their death almost every week. The order was later changed to the "National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers" in the year of 1891 at St. Louis, Mo., again in Chicago in 1900 to the "International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers." From the start electrical workers reduced the hours of labor to eight, established living wages, and have secured the passage of many beneficial laws. Electricity is dangerous to fool with, one false step and death is the result. For this reason the electrical workers are always alive to improved apparatus and conditions. Always to be found fighting not only for their own craft but other workers as well.

They have just filed with the Election Commissioners an initiative petition calling an election on two proposed ordinances. First, a declaratory ordinance, determining and declaring that public interest and necessity require the acquisition and completion of the Home Telephone system by the people. Second, an ordinance calling an election for the purpose of voting bonds with which to purchase said Home Telephone plant.

For twenty-five years the electrical workers have been studying municipal telephone systems. The Home plant in this city is the most modern and improved system of telephony in the world, everything being in first-class electrical condition. The service can be made the best. Every person can rent a telephone at a reasonable cost and will not have to have nickel in the slot boxes, yet can have secret service. The automatic phone does not require the attention that the other make does. The electrical workers' action has been indorsed by the San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council, by the progressive improvement clubs, and all those who believe in a greater San Francisco. The Electrical Workers No. 151 have never asked the public for any favor as yet, but at this time ask the people to vote to purchase the Home Telephone Company, and to prevent the merger.

DARROW WINS A POINT.

When the case of Clarence S. Darrow came before Judge George H. Hutton of the Superior Court at Los Angeles on Tuesday the court reversed the former ruling from which Darrow had appealed, and decided that the district attorney must furnish Darrow with a full transcript of the evidence upon which the grand jury indictments against him were based, before the court would set the trial of the accused attorney.

Darrow's victory, possibly only temporary, came in the afternoon. Judge Hutton at that time reversed his own former ruling that the district attorney need not provide the indicted attorney with a full transcript of grand jury testimony. In reversing himself the judge said that since he made his former decision he had had time for more study of the matter, and had come to the conclusion that changes and modifications in the statute since the Supreme Court ruling upon which he had based his own ruling were such that he could disregard the decision of the higher tribunal. His last opinion nullified the appeal from his former one that Darrow's attorneys had made to the District Court of Appeals.

Judge Hutton's reversal of himself was a surprise to the prosecutor's office and caused John D. Fredericks, district attorney, to assume personal charge of the Darrow cases. Fredericks greeted Darrow in a friendly manner when he first entered court, which was an hour or so after Judge Hutton's ruling.

FRANKLIN PLEADS GUILTY.

Bert Franklin, former detective in the employ of the McNamara Defense, Tuesday morning pleaded guilty to the charge of attempting to influence Robert Bain, a prospective McNamara juror. The original charge of bribing a juror was withdrawn.

Franklin was released on his own recognizance after pleading guilty in the Bain case, and was instructed to appear in court Friday, when sentence would be passed upon him. The maximum penalty is five years imprisonment and a fine of \$5000, but in view of the practical certainty that Franklin will appear as the State's chief witness when Clarence Darrow, the former chief counsel for the McNamaras, is brought to trial on the charge of having bribed Bain and Lockwood, probation or a suspended sentence is expected. That punishment would be light was admitted by attaches of the district attorney's office.

The dismissal of the more serious charge of having actually bribed Juror Bain and Franklin's pleading guilty to the lesser one of having attempted to influence the man occasioned considerable surprise, but assistants of the district attorney intimated that the arrangement was necessary in order to obtain Franklin as a witness for the State in the trial of Darrow.

Assistant District Attorney Ford declined to discuss the case along any line, and Franklin took similar action, saying only that he did not know yet whether he would be a witness in the Darrow case.

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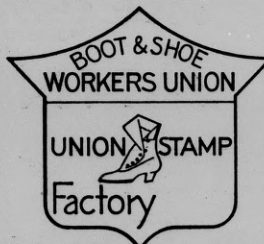
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CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec.-Treas.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF TWENTY-FIVE APPOINTED TO CONSIDER DIRECT POLITICAL ACTION AND RESOLUTION.

To the Officers and Delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council—Greeting: Your committee of twenty-five, to whom was referred the letter received from the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, and also your sub-committee appointed to consider same, has had this matter under consideration for several weeks, and held a number of meetings to consider this question. A number of propositions were considered by your committee. Careful attention was given to every proposition submitted, the result being the committee adopted a process of elimination, which finally left the committee with two propositions. The two propositions were referred to a sub-committee, with the result the following recommendation adopted by the sub-committee was concurred in by the committee of twenty-five, and decided upon as the question we recommend to this Council, to be submitted to the rank and file for referendum vote.

The following question is to be submitted:

"Are you in favor of organized labor taking political action for the advancement of the cause of labor?" It is understood that should this question carry, the Labor Council shall submit several plans of action, to be adopted or rejected by a referendum vote.

This question was indorsed by all members present, with the exception of Brothers Schulberg and Eagan, Brother Schulberg notifying the committee that he would present a minority report to the Council. Your committee also recommends that the following plan be followed in obtaining the referendum vote of the affiliated unions:

First—The Council shall furnish to affiliated local unions sufficient printed ballots to supply one to each member.

Second—The Council shall request that secret referendum vote be taken so that when the result is announced, it shall represent the actual desires of affiliated membership.

Third—Returns shall be made to this Council not later than June 1, 1912, and shall be printed in the "Labor Clarion," in tabular form, giving the vote of each organization in detail, also noting organizations failing to report returns.

Fourth—In estimating the number of ballots for each union, the per capita tax paid to the Council shall be the basis from which estimate shall be made.

Your committee also adopted an official tally sheet and form of ballot to be submitted along with this question.

The committee also adopted an explanatory letter which will be sent out, providing the Labor Council indorses the action of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

Ed. Ford, John C. Lane, John I. Nolan, J. French, E. L. Reguin, Paul Scharrenberg, James W. Mullen, Kenneth McLeod, Chas. McConaughy, J. J. Mathewson, J. Breslin, Harry Cantrowith, B. B. Rosenthal, William Bonsor, Andrew J. Gallagher.

Minority Report.

The following question to be submitted to the membership:

Do you want political action based upon a recognition of the class struggle?

Resolved, That united political action on the part of the working class is inevitable and that such action should take the form generally taken by the working class in politics the world over, to wit, acceptance of and allegiance to the political tenets of the Socialist Party.

Selig Schulberg, M. Eagan.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The following dispatch from Washington shows the rapid advance of one of the members of No. 21: "Washington, Feb. 23.—John H. Marble, formerly of San Francisco, chief of the division of prosecution of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has been appointed secretary of the commission, to succeed Edward A. Mosely, who died last April. Marble has been detached from the commission for several months, acting as one of the attorneys for the Senate committee investigating the election of Senator Lorimer."

W. D. Tait of the Sunset chapel was taken suddenly ill last week and is now reported as in a serious condition at his home.

The secretary would like to have members who are Odd Fellows leave their names and addresses with him as he desires to communicate with them concerning label matters.

Bruce Wixon, the eleven-year-old son of F. E. Wixon, a member of No. 21, living on El Cerrito street, Albany, was injured Saturday morning by a fall from a tree at 1545 Hopkins street, Berkeley. The lad was gathering acacias for his mother when he slipped from the tree and fell heavily to the ground. Besides minor injuries, he suffered a compound fracture of the right arm. He was treated at the Roosevelt Hospital.

Edw. W. Netherton, who for many years was a member of the force at Barry's, is now editor and manager of the "Marin County Tocsin" at San Rafael. Mr. Netherton is well known in printing circles in this city, and that he will be a most pronounced success in his new field of endeavor is both the wish and the belief of his many friends here. He is possessed of the ability and will "make good."

The Progressive Club will meet at Schroeder Hall, 32 Turk street, at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, March 3d. At this meeting a plan of campaign in the interest of the progressive candidates for international offices will be outlined.

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Fresno, San Jose and Sacramento. The Sacramento vote: President—Fred Barker 34, James M. Lynch 21; vice-president—Jas. M. Duncan 37, George A. Tracy 18; secretary-treasurer—C. M. Cobb 32, J. W. Hays 20, James B. Ross 3; agent Union Printers' Home—W. H. Parr 17, F. C. Roberts 34; delegate to A. F. of L.—Frank Morrison 46, F. J. Bonnington 46, T. W. McCullough 16, C. Hertzstein 13, H. Stevenson 5, M. Hayes 18, A. B. Rodriguez 1, D. Delahoyde 29, F. W. Hynes 30.

The entire insurgent ticket for international officers was indorsed by Typographical Union No. 21 at the meeting held Sunday. Fred Barker of Spokane received 232 votes for international president, and James M. Lynch of Syracuse, incumbent, received 132. The vote for vice-president stood 226 for Jas. M. Duncan and 142 for George A. Tracy. C. M. Cobb was indorsed for secretary-treasurer with 228 votes, John W. Hays receiving 113. F. C. Roberts was given 241 votes as agent for the Union Printers' Home, against 119 for W. H. Parr. The other indorsements were as follows: For delegate to A. F. of L., Frank J. Bonnington, Daniel Delahoyde, Franklin W. Hynes and Frank Morrison; for trustees of Union Printers' Home, Wm. W. Daniel, Michael Powell, Anna C. Wilson and C. L. Wood.

The union transacted its regular business at the meeting Sunday, donating \$100 to the striking shopmen, \$10 to the textile workers on strike at Lawrence, Mass., and \$15 to the Phoenix Typographical Union, to be used in caring for sick members. An exhaustive report was made by the scale committee.

Jack Kemp died at the Home in Colorado Springs Saturday, February 17th. The remains were shipped to Los Angeles, where they were interred in the printers' plot in Rosedale Cemetery.

The fourth annual banquet of the "Recorder" chapel, given at an Italian restaurant, was a most enjoyable affair, and if the "Yazoo Gazette," the official organ of the chapel, is any criterion to go by those in attendance will not soon forget this festive occasion. Talks by the various members, vaudeville turns, songs and recitations all went toward making this one of the very best of the annual turnouts by this chapel. Those present were M. Berlinder, D. Bianchi, C. Borreo, W. U. Bowen, A. L. Claiborne, G. F. Deeney, R. T. Eddy, P. R. Farabee, Havelock Fourness, H. H. Gould, S. Gray, L. B. Haseltine, Wm. Hinton, Jr., C. K. Jackson, P. Johnson, A. Lertora, E. C. Luchessa, P. Marchetti, J. Marengo, W. R. Meredith, J. Mulvey, J. L. Oliva, D. Pardini, A. Pey, C. Piodi, A. Plato, R. F. Reed, E. F. Scheneck, L. B. Smith, C. J. Stark, L. J. Traver, J. Ward, L. White, and A. Y. Wood. The members of the committee who so admirably arranged the details of the banquet were A. Y. Wood, G. F. Deeney, W. R. Meredith, H. H. Gould, P. Marchetti, L. White and Philip Johnson.

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We Are Out To Win and MUST Have Your Support

Twenty-six Years of Musical Organization

By Albert A. Greenbaum.

On September 3, 1885, a number of the professional musicians of San Francisco came together for the purpose, as the minutes of that meeting put it, "of organizing a society for mutual protection and the furtherance of musical interests." They organized by electing Mr. V. Hoffmeyer as temporary chairman and Mr. Cass Downing as temporary secretary.

Later, a permanent organization was effected, with the following officers: V. Hoffmeyer, president; C. Schmitz, secretary; M. M. Blum, treasurer; R. Uhlig, G. Dewey, G. Walther, P. Johanssen, board of examiners. Of these, all have passed away with the exception of Messrs. Blum and Uhlig, who are still with us and actively engaged in the pursuance of their professional duties.

Prior to this time there had been several attempts at musical organization. One, in the year 1869, proved to be a very weak child, survived for a brief space of time and then was no more. Another, in 1874, had a longer lease of life, but was finally forced to disband and the membership divided up what money remained in the treasury.

The tiny seed of organization sown at the meeting in 1885 was destined to become a hardy, flourishing plant. There were many obstacles to contend with at the beginning but they were all surmounted somehow and each year found the organization growing in numerical strength and influence. From the humble beginning of twenty-six years ago has grown the present Musicians' Mutual Protective Union, Local No. 6, American Federation of Musicians, with a membership of almost twelve hundred, of whom approximately five hundred are steadily employed. The building which it occupies at 68 Haight street is the property of the organization.

It is not the purpose of this brief article to deal with the inner, intimate history of the organization. Many pages might be filled with the stories of its early trials and tribulations, of the efforts of divers people to obtain control of it for the furtherance of their own private and selfish ends and of the abortive efforts of various dual organizations which sprang up from time to time and endeavored to supplant Local No. 6.

Local No. 6 has had very little trouble in maintaining a decent wage scale and fair working conditions for its members and has been uniformly successful in obtaining all it has asked for. Its demands have never been unreasonable but only what is fair and just for its membership.

It has always been in a position to aid less fortunate trade organizations and has never failed in its duty toward them. No union in trouble and in need of financial assistance has ever appealed in vain.

This local strictly enforces fair dealing between its members and on the part of its members toward the employer and the employing public. It has labored along the lines of greatest possible good for the greatest possible number and has achieved success along those lines.

Some five years ago the system of classification of orchestras for theatres and halls was introduced. The idea was new and was believed by many members to be impracticable and doomed to failure. Yet, in the face of these direful pre-

dictions, classification, after five years' trial, can be set down as an absolute success. While in some cases employers have had to increase the size of their orchestras, no one has suffered any considerable financial loss and theatrical managers who insisted that classification would force them out of business are still prospering as before. The public has benefited in that the quality of music is much improved and the membership of the organization has benefited in increased opportunity to secure employment.

Through its affiliation with the American Federation of Musicians the organization has played a great part in putting out of business those irresponsible, dishonest theatrical managers who made it a business of preying upon unfortunate musicians. In former times, it was very easy for these gentry to organize companies and when the inevitable crash came, gather all the money in sight and decamp, leaving the musician to get along the best he could. This is now changed and the man who is indebted to the musician finds himself unable to do further business anywhere until he has liquidated his indebtedness.

The local has, during the past three years, devoted a great deal of its time and energy toward securing municipal music for the various parks and playgrounds of the city. San Francisco is the one large municipality in the United States that does not provide music for its people. The matter has been very widely agitated and no effort will be spared to have the city finance such concerts. With the vigorous campaign that will be waged along these lines, it is to be hoped that success will soon crown our efforts.

In every large city amateur and lodge bands have been and are always a serious menace to the professional musician. The general public does not always appreciate the fact that the playing of a musical instrument is a means of gaining a livelihood, and that the professional would have no chance of supporting his family if the amateur organizations were allowed to play every engagement gratis. This union has solved the amateur band problem to the extent that every band that is being taught by a union director is under the direct supervision of the organization. This plan works to the satisfaction of all parties interested.

During the past year a board of relief has been established, that any member who is worthily in need of assistance may receive it. A certain percentage of the gross receipts of the organization is set aside for the formation of a fund which is administered by five members elected annually.

In conclusion, a word should be said of the high standard of the members of Local No. 6. There is nowhere in the United States to be found a more capable body of men. The orchestras of the Grazi French Grand Opera Company and of the Lambardi Opera Company now traveling through the country are composed almost exclusively of local members. The San Francisco Symphony Orchestra is, with but very few exceptions, composed of members of this organization resident in San Francisco.

In the twenty-six years of its existence Local No. 6 has gone steadily forward. Like every other organization, it has undoubtedly made mistakes and has learned to profit by those mistakes. In the years that are to follow, there is no reason to believe that it will not continue to go steadily forward, ever striving to progress with the world of which it is a part and broadening and increasing its activities as occasion demands.

GARMENT WORKERS UNION, No. 131.

In the labor movement of San Francisco there is no more loyal and energetic body than Garment Workers' Union, No. 131.

This union, composed of the women workers in the clothing trade, was organized in 1900. Its chief object has been the protection of its members against the evils of Chinese and sweatshop competition.

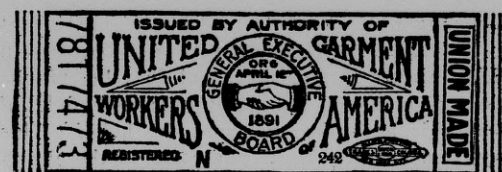
No class of labor is more in need of the protection that organization affords. By dint of devotion, perseverance and intelligence, the garment workers of San Francisco have increased wages from 10 to 20 per cent, reduced the length of the workday, and improved the general conditions in the workshop in the matter of sanitation, treatment of employees, etc.

The organization has also established for its members sick and death benefits. Those who are unfortunate enough to be taken down with sickness are provided for by a weekly benefit of \$5 for eight weeks, which is a great relief and frequently aids in speedy recovery by removing to some extent the cause for worry on the part of the sick member.

The death benefit provided, while not large, is sufficient to insure a decent burial.

In a word, the Garment Workers' Union has made it possible for a woman to earn her livelihood in the clothing trade and at the same time maintain the dignity of womanhood and the blessing of self-respect.

Much of the success of the Garment Workers' Union is due to the use of the union label of that craft, a fac-simile of which is herewith presented:



The label is granted only to firms which observe all the rules of the union. Its appearance upon any article of clothing—coats, pants, vests, overalls, shirts, jumpers, etc.—is a guarantee of good workmanship and fair conditions of employment. Articles which do not bear the label are made mostly by Chinese, or in sweatshops and prisons.

The union since its establishment has taken an active part in the work of the general labor movement. In addition to membership in the United Garment Workers of America, the national body of the craft, the union is affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council. This union has also placed itself in the forefront of the movement in this city by being one of the first local unions to purchase Labor Temple bonds in order that Council might be housed in its own home, the organization taking \$1000 worth at the very start of the sale.

In every possible way the organization endeavors to do its full duty to the principles of the labor movement.

A general demand for the Garment Workers' label is a duty which the members of the labor movement owe not only to the Garment Workers, but also to themselves. The union label stands for the principle of mutual help, which principle constitutes the groundwork of the whole labor movement. The movement is strong or weak, not in proportion to its numbers, but in proportion to the extent to which it is animated by the disposition of one trade to help all other trades. This disposition can only be made manifest and effective by a demand for the union label. As a body of women workers, the Garment Workers' Union is peculiarly entitled to the support of every true trade unionist.

Beware of imitations, and don't be put off with anything "just as good!"

Upholsterers' Local Union

No. 28

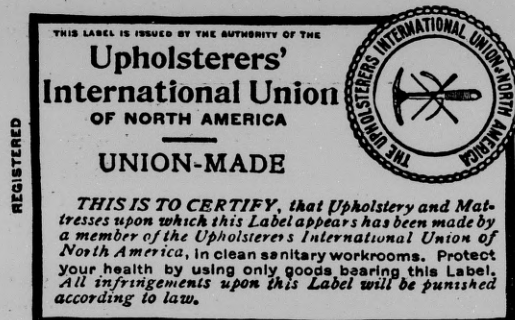
Desires to call the attention of union men, their families and all those who believe in a living wage, reasonable hours and decent sanitary conditions in the workshop to the fact that it is possible at all times to obtain upholstered goods in this city which bear the

UNION LABEL

and to urge upon you the necessity of demanding it when making purchases of such goods in order that those engaged in this line of endeavor may be able to maintain themselves in conformity with American standards.

Demand It All the Time

This is a Fac-simile
of the Label



This is a Fac-simile
of the Label

Remember What It Means

Be a consistent union man and help others in order that they may be able to help you in the hour of need. There is just one way to be sure that you are not helping to defeat the cause in which you, as a union man, are enlisted and that is by purchasing nothing upon which the emblem of fair-dealing, the union label, does not appear.

Remember that the upholsterers, too, have a label, and that it stands for the same thing that other union labels stand for—a square deal by the employee at the hands of the employer.

If you have not previously demanded this label upon your mattresses, couches, etc., begin now and be a real aid and a lifter in the cause of unionism from this day forward.

Upholsterers' Local Union No. 28

BOILERMAKERS' UNION No. 205.**By Dominic Kane.**

The history of Boilermakers', Iron Ship Builders' and Helpers' Union No. 205 does not differ greatly from other organizations of labor born about the same time. It has met with storms and troubles just as the others. It is here today as a living exemplification of the fact that organized, determined men can accomplish much along the line of improving industrial conditions for the wage-worker, therefore this brief resume of its organization, its history and purposes may be of interest both to the membership and to the movement in general. It is affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

Previous to the organization of the men engaged in this branch of industry there had been much discontent over conditions under which the men were called upon to work, and organization of this union seemed to be the logical move to make if improvements were to be expected. Accordingly arrangements were made to institute the union we now have.

During the Spanish American War all of the shipbuilding industries were very busy, yet but few of the craftsmen were members of the only lodge then existing in this city—No. 25. It was finally decided to give them—the ship builders—a lodge of their own and hold the meetings in the Potrero, where nine-tenths of them worked. After a great deal of hard preliminary work was gone through the lodge was organized early in 1899 by the then president of No. 25, Ed. Paine. It was numbered 205 by the national office.

The first president was Clarence Perrault, followed by Dominic Kane, Bedford Day, Robert Gibson, Wm. Symons, Harry Gildea, Dominic Kane, Wm. Clinton. Its present officers are: President, Henry Oaks; vice-president, R. H. Bahlman; recording secretary, Henry Rahmer; financial and corresponding secretary, D. Kane; treasurer, Frank Kennedy; inspector, John O'Farrell; trustees—Wm. Clinton, Harry Gildea, W. Anderson.

Lodge No. 205 has had its ups and downs like almost all organizations here, yet, considering that its fight has always been against millions, it has done remarkably well, thanks to the sterling worth and fighting qualities of its membership. Especially can this be said of the leaders, who, despite all lures and traps laid by the bosses, have proven worthy leaders and true trade unionists, always watching and always ready to place the best that is in them to advance the interest of their local and the trade union movement.

When No. 205 was organized the men worked a 10-hour day. After a few months' strike in 1901 they got 9 hours. Again in 1907 they, in conjunction with the rest of the iron trades, went out for the 8-hour day, which they are enjoying at the present time, and are going to retain it despite all combinations that may be made against them. The English national maxim may well be used in this case, viz., "What we have, we hold."

The achievements of this organization have fully justified the sacrifices made by those who brought it into being, and the fond hopes of these same men have been realized to an extent only faintly expected by the most optimistic among them.

The organization, because of the faith and unselfishness of its membership, is today a most powerful one, capable of fully protecting those who need its assistance.

OBJECTS TO CLOSING MINT.

The Labor Council last Friday night placed itself on record as opposed to the closing of the San Francisco mint by the Government, and instructed its officers to wire the protest to our representatives in Washington and to the American Federation of Labor.

During the week there has developed considerable opposition to the closing of the mint from other quarters, and considerable pressure will be brought to bear upon the authorities along the lines indicated by the Council. The Guggenheims are not to be permitted to quietly capture this business, as they apparently believed they would be in the beginning.

UNEMPLOYED PROBLEM.

The newly formed League for the Protection of the Unemployed met Wednesday night and acted upon the report of the executive committee appointed by Chairman Scharrenberg. The committee recommended that advertisements be inserted in various daily papers of the country and that cards be printed for circulation, showing the number of unemployed men in the various lines of industry in the city, in order to offset the influence of the false reports being circulated in a similar manner by the Chamber of Commerce. On this card, it was also recommended, should be a picture showing the army of idle men who daily besiege the employment offices of the city in search of work.

The committee will submit its report to the Labor Council tonight, and if it meets with approval the work will be started at once, as there is urgent need for speedy action to prevent workmen in other sections being lured here by false reports.

DYNAMITE CASE DISMISSED.

The case of F. Ira Bender, charged with conspiring to blow up the Hall of Records in Los Angeles was dismissed in the Superior Court Monday on the motion of Deputy District Attorney G. Ray Horton.

Horton, in his motion to dismiss, stated that the evidence in possession of the State was insufficient to authorize him to ask a jury for a conviction.

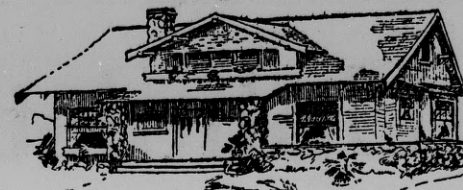
The case against Maple was dismissed a week ago on identical grounds, while Connors still is held, a jury standing ten to two for acquittal when he was tried recently. His attorney, Horace Appel, petitioned that Connors' bail be reduced from \$15,000 to \$5,000.

JUDSON KING MARRIED.

Judson King, the field secretary of the American Direct Legislation League, who has been doing so much good work for effective democracy in the carrying of initiative measures in Arkansas, Colorado, Arizona, California and a half-dozen other States, has recently been captured by a fair citizen of Seattle and is no longer a free man and brother. Dr. Cora Smith Eaton is the bride.

UNIONIST PROVES TO BE SPY.

Andrew N. Olson, who was killed at Porcupine, Colorado, recently in an explosion, by papers found on his person after the accident, has proved to be a spy in the employ of the Thiel Detective Agency. His body was shipped to Denver and later interred at Idaho Springs. Olson was a trusted member of the United Mine Workers and of the Western Federation of Miners. An investigation revealed the whole story of Olson's career and that he was for many years a detective in the employ of the Victor Fuel Company, Northern Coal and Coke Company and the Thiel agency.



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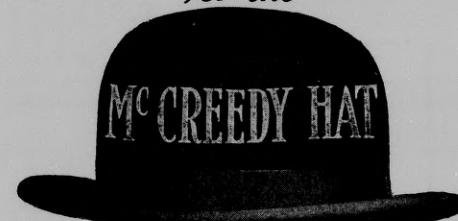
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MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight. The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, February 27, 1912, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Admitted to membership upon examination: Walter Allen, pianist.

Admitted to full membership from transfer: L. C. True, D. Landucci.

Reinstated to membership in good standing: U. Waldrop, W. H. Mathewson, W. A. Eams, Mrs. A. A. Eames, J. Palange, M. A. Abraham, A. D. Cardinet.

Transfers deposited by Frank Keppler, pianist, Local No. 241, W. H. Lewis, pianist, Local No. 72, Milan Dragash, Local No. 69.

The next regular meeting of the Alameda County Branch will be held at headquarters, 12th and Broadway, Oakland, Thursday, March 7, 1912. Members are requested to attend, as there will be business of importance before the meeting.

Members are notified not to bid for the Greek celebration which will be held in April without first communicating with the office of the secretary.

Permission has been granted members to volunteer service for a benefit to be held soon for Mrs. Golden, whose late husband was one of the founders of the White Rats of America.

A member has been fined by the board of directors for violation of the transfer law.

Price has been made for dedication of the German House, March 24th, of \$6 per man, regular leader; not to exceed two hours from time parade proper begins. No extra charge for return escort after the parade if the same comes within two hours from time parade proper begins.

The regular monthly meeting of the Drummers' Club will be held at headquarters, Wednesday, March 6th, at 2:30 p. m. Members are requested to be in attendance.

Following is a list of members that will comprise the next funeral band and escort:

Funeral: Oboe—Apel, A., Bertram, Adolph. Flute—Amsterdam, B., Augenstein, A. C., Bacher, T., Barry, J., Barton, R. D., Bathe, P., Boxheimer, J. E.

Clarinet—Allen, F., Anthes, F. P., Arf, H., Avanzo, Frank, Bangle, A. L., Basile, C. G., Bellingieri, G., Binning, J. H., Birkholz, C., Blayney, W. L., Braun, N., Cabrera, M., Catalano, L., Condy, J. H., Cooper, F. L., Cortelazzi, O., Cully, W. H.

Bassoon—Decker, W. H.

Cornet—Ady, J. C., Ahearn, M. J., Allen, L. W., Allen, Ray, Anderson, K. J., Anderson, M. J., Arriola, A., Atherley, W. H., Atkins, J. J., Auerbach, H., Baier, C., Baier, P., Bennett, G. W., Bettencourt, E. J., Blazer, J. C., Bliss, T. F., Bluth, M., Bovo, S. L., Bowers, S. V., Bromberger, J. H., Brown, N., Bryson, T. W.

Trombone—Adams, C. E., Arnaud, L. E., Bassett, F. N., Brayle, G., Blanchard, E. J., Bramhall, G. B., Brusher, J. J., Carash, E., Carles, J. A., Closson, H. C., Cochrane, C., Cooke, J. B.

French Horn—Blanchard, B., Bluth, J., Chase, W. A., Garrod, J., Harnig, W. H.

Alto—Anderson, H. F., Barnett, B. I., Barney, F. N., Barratt, A. M., Bignami, F. C., Bloom, A. J., Bluhm, J., Blum, M. M., Borgel, F., Callaghan, J. L., Carstensen, F. A., Cooke, J. E., Culbertson, V. R.

Baritone—Bracamonte, F., Bellman, H., Belard, W. A., Bluth, A., Casad, J., Colverd, W. H., Dinslage, E., Dittmar, C. E.

Tuba—Angerstein, F., Bowers, E., Burrows, L. E., Campbell, J. W., Crispin, S. J., Dennis, J., Dunn, C. W.

Drums—Bendell, Morton, Benson Clarence, Blake, G. L., Bliss, T. F., Bluth, J., Brown, Ar-

thur, Cardinet, A. D., Carles, J. A., Clinton, M., Closson, H. C., Conger, Thos., Crawford, W. F., Dauernheim, F., Del Monte, H., Demingo, Foastino, Desmarias, O., Dodge, C. H.

Escort—Abbiatti, C. P., Abraham, Morris, Akounine, A. A., Amsterdam, B., Amsterdam, Max, Auletti, L. G., Baermann, H. B., Barker, E., Baumgartner, J., Bean, B. F., Benson, S. C., Bernardelli, A., Bloom, A. J., Blum, M. M., Bone, R. H., Bowman, G. T., Boyles, Harry M., Bracamonte, M., Brandt, N., Brenner, J. H., Briggs, B., Bruck, L., Cantilena, L., Carlmueller, E., Cecil, P. E., Chatterley, G. P., Cohen, A., Connolly, J., Cooke, J. E., Creitz, F., Davis, C. E., Dibert, L. N., Donaldson, E. R., Douglas, S. A., Durschang, Gustav, Eisfeldt, T., Ercole, Alfonso, Fenster, I., Firestone, M. W., Firestone, N., Fisk, A. W., Fleischman, M. R., Forde, F. D., Forster, F. L., Franck, I., Franzoni, F. C., Fremont, J. L., Fuhrer, C. W., Giandolfi, S., Gilfether, D. F., Gorman, E. A., Gott, R. A., Gough, Walter L., Hamlin, C. F., Haug, J. A., Kunu, J., Hays, W. C., Heilbron, S. L., Heinsen, C., Heller, H., Herzog, T. D., Hess, F., Heyman, H., Hinrichs, A., Jr., Hinrichs, A., Sr., Hofmann, W., Homeier, L., Hughes, L. A., Hundhammer, F. A., Ingram, T. L., Jaulus, B., Jhutkin, M., Jonas, John, Josephs, J. E., Kalthoff, G. H., Kamler, M., Kass, A., Knell, F. G., Leone, A., Marino, J., Solano, M., Sancho, J., Santisteban, G. C., Teza, P., Giendolfi, S., Kent, L. S., Lombardero, J.

SYSTEM FEDERATION.

The conditions on the Harriman lines are anything but satisfactory from an investor's standpoint, and there does not seem to be any light ahead. Looking at it from the same standpoint, instead of diminishing the troubles of the road seem to be accumulating, judging from recent reports sent out from Austin, Texas—and are anything but soothing information to the owners of the Harriman lines. If the minimum penalties asked by the State of Texas from the Southern Pacific, which are charged by the Railroad Commission with two thousand violations of the law since the strike began, are collected the aggregate would be \$1,879,000 and the maximum \$15,000,000. The Harriman roads in Texas are charged by the State Railroad Commission with operating their passenger trains from three to ten hours late, failing to bulletin all trains up to every half hour to the time of their arrival and failing to provide service to passengers to make train connections when trains are late. The penalties range from \$100 to \$1,000 per day per train, and the counts number 2000, so that if the maximum penalties are assessed, the fines would amount to about \$15,000,000.

ORPHEUM.

Valerie Bergere will appear next week in the intense one-act play "Judgment." The story of "Judgment" is well handled. It is full of thrill and interest and the denouement is startling. Miss Bergere will have the support of Herbert Warren, Katherine Kavanaugh, Myrtle Smith and Harry Smith. James B. Donovan and Charles M. McDonald will present a clever and entertaining skit entitled "My Good Friend" which enables them to introduce several good Irish songs, including "Old Plaid Shawl" and "Mrs. O'Flaherty." Cole de Lesse will introduce what he calls "The Different Wire Act." Harry Fidler and Byron Shelton come to the Orpheum next week. Shelton is a pianist who makes a specialty of trick playing. Fidler excels as a mimic and is particularly happy in his Chinese impersonations. Next week closes the engagements of G. Molasso's Sensational French Pantomime "La Somnambule," Harry Beresford and Co. in "In Old New York," and the Five Farrell Sisters. It will also be the last week of Louise Dresser, who will be heard in an entirely new program of songs.

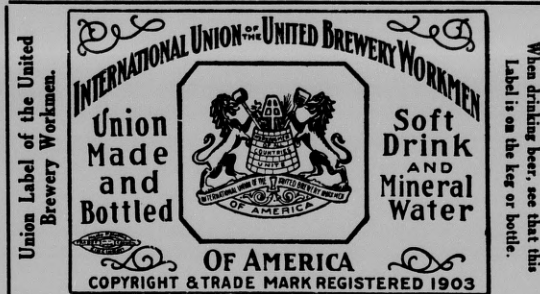
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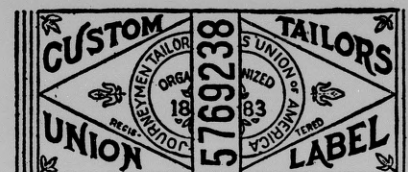
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San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held February 23, 1912.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President McLaughlin in the chair.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Cracker Bakers' Auxiliary—Miss M. Estino, Miss Lizzie Pizzano. Brass and Chandelier Workers—J. W. Shea, vice J. Bechler. Tailors—A. Abrams, F. Rizzo, M. J. Noonan. Delegates Seated.

Communications — Filed—From White Rats Actors' Union, thanking Council for expressions of sympathy regarding the death of our late brother, Walter J. Talbot. From Central Labor Union of Greater New York, statement of their investigations of the Ward Bread Company. From Federation of Railroad Shop Employees, list of unions donating to strike fund. From Senators and Representatives in Congress, replying to Council's request to support Lloyd bill for the restoration to Federal employees of the right to free speech, etc. From International Labor Day Federation, relative to observing May 1st as Labor Day.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Stationary Firemen, statement that their members are not getting conditions, and asking for advice. Resolutions from Delegate Scharrenberg, requesting city to purchase property known as the James Lick Baths for free bathing purposes.

Referred to Secretary—From Navy Yard Employees, Charleston, Mass., protesting against enlisted men doing work which should be done by civilians.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From International Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, requesting assistance in organizing clerks of this city.

Communication was received from editor of "Labor Clarion," stating they were about to issue a special New Labor Temple edition. Moved that the Council take one page in special edition; motion carried.

Reports of Unions—Delegate Reguin called the Council's attention to the fact that the S. P. Railroad was unfair, and asked unions when making arrangements for picnics to keep this in mind; also stated that the Federation would be pleased if the Musicians would refuse to play.

Label Section—Delegate O'Brien reported that label show would take place in the stores next Thursday; also requested the delegates to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases.

Executive Committee—Reported that President McLaughlin and Secretary Nolan were appointed a committee to confer with officials of the Gas Company relative to the wage scale and agreement of the Gas Workers. The complaint against the Molders' Union from the Brass and Chandelier Workers was referred to the Iron Trades and Building Trades Councils for adjustment. The complaint of the Wardrobe Laundry Company against the Laundry Wagon Drivers was filed; this being a financial transaction between the parties concerned. The wage scales and agreements of Milk Wagon Drivers and Ice Cream Drivers were laid over for one week. On the matter of boarding houses on the Exposition grounds, the secretary was instructed to notify the committee from Building Trades Council and the secretary of the State Federation of Labor to be present at next meeting. Report of committee concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Reported that committee would meet Thursday evening, February 29th, and urged all members to be present.

Organizing Committee—Reported they would meet Sunday morning at 11 o'clock with com-

mittee from Longshore Lumbermen and Lumber Clerks.

Special Committee—The committee on unemployed reported having met and organized by electing Paul Scharrenberg chairman and John I. Nolan secretary; also decided that its official title would be "League for the Protection of the Unemployed of San Francisco." The committee reported that the recommendations of the law and legislative committee of this Council were adopted. The chair was authorized to appoint an executive committee of ten members, five from each Council. The law and legislative committee were invited to take part at the meetings of the league; it was also decided that all meetings be open to the press and public. The following are the members of the executive committee: Wm. Dwyer, Lawrence Flaherty, Oscar Fredrickson, J. Dewar, J. J. Murphy, E. L. Reguin, A. W. Broulett, Jas. W. Mullen, A. J. Gallagher, John C. Lane. This committee to meet Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The committee of twenty-five appointed on direct political action presented their final report which was read to the Council. Moved that the Council concur in the majority report. Amendment, that we adopt the minority report. Amendment to amendment, that the matter be laid over for two weeks and the entire report of committee be published in the "Labor Clarion," and made a special order of business for Friday evening, March 8th, at 9 o'clock; amendment to amendment carried.

At this time Mr. W. S. U'Ren of the People's Power League of Oregon was granted the privilege of the floor and addressed the Council on the benefits of direct legislation, particularly the initiative. He gave the Council a very interesting talk on the home rule taxation amendment and minimum wage law for men and women; he urged organized labor to be on their guard, and see that both of these propositions were carried.

New Business—Moved that the Council go on record as protesting against the closing down of the Mint, and secretary directed to wire protest to Representatives, Senators, Speaker of the House and President Gompers of the A. F. of L. Amendment, that a committee of five be appointed to draft suitable resolutions to be forwarded to Washington. Amendment to amendment, that the Council request our Representatives to support the Berger resolution urging an

investigation for reasons behind this contemplated move; amendment to amendment and original motion carried.

Moved that when Mr. Raymond Robins addresses the Council, fifteen minutes be allowed for questions, and thirty minutes be allowed for six 5-minute speeches. The motion was ruled out of order by the chair. Delegate Mooney appealed from the decision of the chair; the question being put, the Council sustained the ruling of the chair.

Moved that the secretary be instructed to communicate with the various unions, urging that their members take an interest in having their wives, relatives and friends register as soon as possible.

Receipts—Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31, \$6; Electrical Workers No. 151, \$8; Millmen No. 423, \$12; Mailers, \$4; Bootblacks, \$4; Baggage Messengers, \$2; Bakers No. 24, \$16; Glass Blowers, \$12; Painters, \$40; Freight Handlers, \$4; Barbers, \$14; Pattern Makers, \$6; Gas and Water Workers, \$12; Janitors, \$4; Printing Pressmen, \$16; Press Feeders, \$8; Garment Workers, \$10; Bookbinders No. 31, \$6; Sugar Workers, \$4; Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters, \$16; Lumber Clerks, \$8; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$2; Machine Hands, \$2; Pie Bakers, \$4. Total, \$232.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$6.50; "Daily News," 25 cents; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$18; Wm. T. Bonsor, \$15; Patrick O'Brien, \$10; Home Telephone Co., \$7.55; Richardson Bros., \$1.50; W. N. Brunt Co., \$2.50; Postal Telegraph Co., \$11.37. Total, \$137.67.

There being no further business the Council adjourned at 10:20 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

JOHN I. NOLAN, Secretary.

D. J. MOLLOY

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Machinists' Union No. 68—A Short Sketch of Its History

By H. M. Burnet.

On February 10, 1885, the machinists of San Francisco formed what is now known as the old Ironworkers' Union, and for several years endeavored to get the machinists together for the purpose of bettering their conditions. Meeting with indifferent success, they concluded to go as a body into the International Association of Machinists, and on February 8, 1890, received a charter on the petition of sixty-four names, many of whom have since passed on "to that bourne from which no traveler returns." There are a few of these pioneers who are still in the harness hammering away on the same old proposition, that of bettering the conditions of the workingman. Up to the year 1900 the union progressed in a dilatory way, no marked progress being made.

At this time the union procured the assistance of Brother R. I. Wisler from Denver, Colo., and made him business agent. The union progressed by leaps and bounds, until from a membership of about 300 in 1900, it grew to 1800, May 20, 1901—when the great nine-hour strike took place, involving the whole iron trades of the Pacific Coast. After a ten months' struggle, at a cost of \$69,000 to the machinists, the strike was called off with a partial victory, and which resulted in a complete victory before another year passed into history. The bitterness of this strike, and the heroic sacrifices by the men engaged in it, has attached to the union the name of "The fighting 68." Subsequent events will more than

likely bear out this reputation, as will be noted further along in this article.

In 1907 the machinists of No. 68 and No. 284 of Oakland took up the question of the eight-hour day, and through the Iron Trades Council succeeding in presenting a solid front to the employers for a demand for an eight-hour day for the iron trades. The result being the now famous fifteen-minute concession every six months, which was no sooner established than the Metal Trades Association tried to back out on all kinds of flimsy pretexts. After months of conciliation and argument between the trade unions and the Metal Trades Association the whole subject was referred to the newly established Conciliation Board for settlement. This settlement, while not satisfactory to either side, still decided in favor of the eight-hour day, but with a proviso, "that the matter should again be thrashed out November 1, 1911, as to the question of hours, which were to be based upon the average prevailing hours in force on the Pacific Coast." In the meantime both parties to the agreement were to try and bring about the eight-hour day for the Coast. The metal trades did not carry out their part of this compact. On the other hand, the iron trades have been engaged in an active campaign to bring about this desired object, with the result of unionizing Los Angeles and the southern towns. While the machinists have alone fought the north, embracing Portland, Vancouver, Seattle, Everett, and the other principal cities of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia.

The result is that at the present time two-

thirds of the machinists are working the eight-hour day and the other third is still fighting for it. In supporting this eight-hour movement on the Pacific Coast, San Francisco Lodge No. 68 has contributed to Los Angeles \$20,250, to the north \$19,750, to Stockton \$2628, to the Federation strike \$400; a total of \$43,028 to the eight-hour movement on this Coast; besides this, she has liberally contributed toward the same object on the Atlantic Coast, besides helping all other unions on strike or lockout.

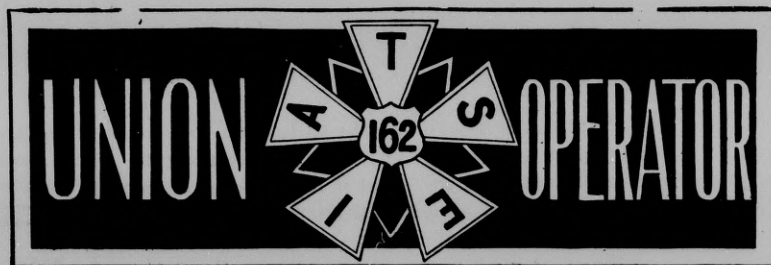
No. 68 has paid in sick benefits to its members during the past nine years \$13,881, or an average of over \$1200 per year; at the same time the organization has paid to members of No. 68 in death benefits \$9900. All this has been done on an average membership of 1400. After all this expense one would naturally suppose that No. 68 was on the verge of bankruptcy. Nothing of the kind; she has a war chest of \$50,000 and as much more in the jeans of her membership. Not looking for trouble, but ready for it if forced to face it. Past history has shown that No. 68 has led in the advance methods of progression, always ready to give and take, but ever watchful to maintain that for which she spends her money. Her future actions will no doubt be in line with the past, up to date.

Watch her on election day, you will find her in the front ranks of the progressives, joining hands with the new political movement to save our resources, to kick out the trusts, to abolish wage slavery, to protect the producer, and, last of all, to squeeze the water out of his wages so that he will get the full product of his labor.

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Moving Picture Operators' Union

Bay and River Steamboatmen's Union

By Henry Huntsman.

Not unlike the history of other organizations is that of the Bay and River Steamboatmen's Union. The conditions surrounding the men engaged in this particular calling were such that the need of an organization of some kind strongly suggested itself as a means of improving conditions in order that the life of the men on bay and river steamboats might be made more bearable, for it is hard enough under the best of circumstances.

Acting upon this impulse the steamboatmen organized, on October 21, 1902, what is now known as the Bay and River Steamboatmen's Union, a powerful institution on the water front. The movement was started after the great strike of 1901. Great credit is due those men who pioneered the way and made possible such an organization as now exists, and their names will never be forgotten by those who toil on the bay and river boats.

This is a calling which is more than ordinarily hazardous and because of the constantly changing nature of the business, due to seasonal changes, etc., the men are called upon to endure many discomforts. Before the union came into life, the deckhands on the river boats were subject to call from the mate at any hour of the day or night. Whenever they were needed they were put to work, and kept busy until the boat was loaded or discharged, as the case might be, or they were forced to quit from sheer exhaustion. One week on a boat is the usual limit, as men had to quit to get a chance to sleep, therefore the men who follow this line of endeavor as a means of earning a livelihood are found one week on one boat and the next on another.

Eighteen and twenty hours of work in each twenty-four was the rule, and not the exception. In the winter months the wages were reduced in proportion to the number of idle men on the beach, and during the winter of 1901 the companies paid the munificent wage of 98 cents a day.

While the union was being formed there was a feeling of uneasiness among the employers and a disposition was manifested to ignore the new union and not give it any recognition whatever in the hope that such a reception would deter the men who were engaged in its formation. Even after the union was fairly launched it took some little time before the employers would allow themselves to believe that they had an organized body of men to contend with. That it would not last a month was the comment of the majority of owners. The fact that the union was here to stay and must be reckoned with as a factor in the business had to be brought forcibly to their attention by calling strikes on a number of their vessels. This move acted as the proper sort of persuader and brought recognition of the union as well as causing the employers to combine, which has been of benefit to the union in making agreements, as it makes possible a general rule for all companies.

Previous to the organization of the union there had been no relations whatever between employees and employer, the latter simply viewing the men who worked for him a good deal in the nature of an ordinary commodity necessary to the conduct of his business, but seldom with the consideration that the human element would bring into such relations. However, along with the recognition of the union came changes in other directions, the employers took more in-

terest in the welfare of their employees, seeing to it that any individual grievance of the humblest member of the crew could be brought to their attention, through the union. This privilege was unheard of before the union was born, and has improved things by bringing the employer into close contact with the men, thereby allowing him to view at close range the conditions under which the men work and live. Under the new order of things, the captain is replaced by the owner himself when a grievance is submitted for investigation, and invariably an adjustment is reached which has in it a measure of justice, whereas under the old order of things the captain was absolute master of the situation and the individual employee was without any recourse when denied a square deal. If there were no reason other than this for its existence the union would still justify its being on this ground alone. But it has done much more for the men who man the bay and river steamboats. The burdens borne by those on bay and river boats have been lightened to such an extent because of the power of the union that men are not to be found so anxious to break away from the work and go elsewhere as was formerly the case.

Conditions afloat are much harder to improve or to bring to the public attention than they would be were they ashore, as the popular belief is that it requires legislation to alter them, which is partly true, and here, too, the union has been a benefit because it has been able to wield an influence upon legislation which the men in their individual capacities could not hope for.

Through its affiliation with the various other crafts of the city, the State and the Nation, attention of the legislative branches of our governments has been called to many of the evils surrounding this field of employment, and many of them have in this manner been remedied, which it would have been almost impossible under other circumstances to call attention to.

The sleeping quarters on most of the boats are all below or near the water line, and in the winter months these quarters are cold and wet. Legislation only will remedy this, as none of the steamboat owners are willing to lose a foot of freight space for the accommodation of the deck crew. Steps are being taken at present to remedy this evil, and no doubt in the near future our efforts will be rewarded.

Taken as a whole, there is no other class who benefited so much by unionism as the men who work on the bay and river boats.

While there is a great deal more to be accomplished, the members are well satisfied with the union's progress to date, and we hope by being conservative and calling the attention of the proper parties to our grievances to make the calling of "steamboatman" what it is and what it has a right to be—an honest and honorable means of earning a decent and respectable livelihood.

And so we gladly pay our tribute to the great movement that represents our improvement, as workers, in the industrial world. Without the opportunity to avail ourselves of the principle of collective bargaining, we would still be employed eighteen or twenty hours a day, with a wage schedule set by the employers and correspondingly short as the hours were long. All this has been changed, and we give full credit to the trade union, for with the organization of the steamboatmen came the dawn of a much brighter day.

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CARPENTERS' L. U. No. 483.**By J. F. Greenwood, Recording Secretary.**

In the fall of 1888 a series of mass meetings was held in the vicinity of Geary and Fillmore streets, which was then known as the "Western Addition." The object of these meetings was to organize the carpenters of that section into a union. Through the efforts of Brothers P. M. Weller, Jas. Saunders, John J. Walsh, John Flynn, N. L. Wandell, J. Watres and J. S. W. Saunders, then president of Local Union 22, the required number had been pledged to pay the initiation fee and send the request for a charter to the general office of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters. The charter was granted December 17, 1888, and the union now known as 483 was instituted in Hamilton Hall, Geary and Steiner streets, on January 9, 1889.

President Saunders of Local Union 22 was installing officer, and the new union had for officers O. S. (Charlie) Wariner, president; E. E. Du Roin, recording secretary; John Pierson, financial secretary; John Price, treasurer. The other offices were held by Jas. Cowsill, Frank Du Roin, Silas Moore, Henry Hagerman, Len Smith and J. W. Campbell. Each of the charter members had an office and there were just enough to fill them.

The day before the first recruits were to be initiated the roof was burned off the meeting hall, but some candles were secured and with potatoes for candlesticks the initiation was carried through with the sky for a covering. Some of the early recruits who became active members were Guy Lathrop, F. H. Wheeler, O. M. V. Roberts, W. A. Cole and Frank Schardt.

Some of the other meeting places were Mowry's Hall, Grove and Gough streets, B. B. Hall on Eddy street, Pythian Castle Hall on Market street, between Fifth and Sixth.

The membership increased rapidly and soon had outgrown the small halls to be found in this part of the city. In 1891 the membership was about 250. About this time the Labor Bureau Association was organized. It had a double object—the promotion of better social relations between all classes of building mechanics and a place where tools could be kept. The upper floors of the building at 915½ Market street were secured and a real headquarters established. All the daily papers were to be had on file and tables were there for cards, checkers, chess and such games. The bureau continued in this place until the great fire of 1906.

In this fire Union 483 suffered, in common with others, the loss of its books, papers and records, many of which it has been impossible since to replace. A hall was secured on Sixteenth Street, near Noe, and here the union started to gather its scattered members together and to welcome all carpenters who flocked to the city in the months closely following the fire. The membership increased very rapidly and the offices were moved to McAllister and Gough streets.

When the membership had reached the 2950 mark and had outgrown any meeting place then to be had, the idea of having a home for themselves began to be seriously considered. A special meeting was called and it was decided to build a hall to be owned and controlled by carpenters only. A desirable lot was purchased at 134 Fulton street and on it was erected a handsome three-story brick building costing \$80,000 when completed.

Local Union 483 was not able to carry out such a large undertaking alone, and enlisted the assistance of Carpenters' Unions 1082, 304 and 616. The building was formally dedicated on March 14, 1908, and is now a monument to the energy and ability of the above-named unions. The property is held in trust and managed by

a board of trustees who must be members of the incorporation.

The ground floor of the building is occupied and used as a reading and billiard room, tool room and banquet hall. A spacious auditorium, capable of seating 2500 people is on the main floor. The upper floor is used as meeting halls and offices.

So from the inauspicious beginning and the unfortunate circumstances attending its first initiation, the union feels a natural pride in its present position and quarters.

The "Civic Center," as now planned, will deprive the union of this home, but the public spirit of its members will cheerfully comply for the promotion of the public good.

The present officers are: David H. Ryan, president; Walter H. Drysdale, vice-president; J. T. Greenwood, recording secretary; F. C. Evans, financial secretary; Chas. Andrew, treasurer; R. S. Shultz, conductor; H. W. Scott, warden.

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San Francisco's Workingwomen

By Caroline Nelson.

A little, nervous, wrinkled-faced woman one day stepped into the corridor of the fashionable and exclusive Century Club, where snobdom rules supremely. She came to interest certain ladies in wayward little girls. Three or four ladies gathered about her.

"You have no idea how many young girls are run into the police station for some offense," she said.

"Well, we are nearly all of us interested in some charity work, and do all we can to uplift the degraded," volunteered a fashionable matron.

"I know," said the little old lady, "but the trouble is that in many cases wages are so low that the girls can't live on it, and they are tempted to go astray."

"The girls won't do housework, that is the trouble with them. I've to pay my girl thirty dollars a month, and send my washing out," spoke up another.

"I feel very sorry for the girls who come from our lower classes, but I don't see what more can be done for them than is already done. Their character is weak, and most of them are not worth any more than the wages they get," was the verdict of still another.

"Many girls work in shop and factory for three and four dollars a week," said the old lady, "and I think the club ladies should help their weaker sisters, and a living wage is the best help."

The little, old lady had a good heart but a very poor head. The club women as a class are the wives and sisters of the fellows that gather wealth by low wages paid to their workers. The lower the wages the richer the field of profit, and the more silks and satins and jewelry and club parades come down the pike. Most of the property on Barbary Coast is owned by our respectable citizens, who therefore get the largest share of the blood money in rent. Low wages drive girls to the redlight district. With good wages the recruits would fall off and so would the rent and profit. Therefore low wages for girls react for the dual benefit of our ruling class. "Money doesn't smell." It gives the upper-class woman a chance to pose as "uplifter."

One of the fashionable woman's clubs last year went in for a mild agitation for higher wages for girls, while the women working in their club were paid starvation wages. The Century Club women not long ago threw out a white woman to take a Jap in her place because they could call him a—butler. Style is the pivot around which the upper-class woman swings. Her real Bible is the fashion magazine. Of course, like any other creature, our upper-class woman is the creature of her environment, and not responsible for her silly notion. The role she is made to play in our present civilization is the most shallow and degrading that has ever been allotted to a human being. Unconsciously she practically serves as a signboard for her male member's financial success. The capitalist press understands this so well that it advertises her social stunts and trappings free of charge. To add to the mischief the middle-class woman, to get near the limelight, turns herself into a megaphone, extolling the supposed beauty, intelligence and charm of the gilded birds, until the poor girl whose father and brother are successful gougiers exaggerates her own importance. All this in turn affects the workingwoman who gets an idea that the upper-class woman is a paragon of intelligence who is capable and willing to help her solve the economic problem.

The real fact of the matter is that the working-

woman organized and educated in her own class philosophy will have the task of rescuing the gilded bird from its cage, where today it sits and chatters "six best sellers" nonsense and parrot's empty platitudes. Female parasitism is of a worse type than male, and produces a character that belongs neither to the human nor the beast. No wonder a girl prefers to work for starvation wages rather than be the wage-slave of this petty tyrant. Of course, the upper plutocratic woman often pays no attention to her servants. She pays for trained people and gets the best in the market, eliminating petty tyranny. But such jobs are few and solve no problem any more than a general rush for housework by the workingwoman would solve her problem. It would rather increase it, for servants' wages would immediately drop by the competitive pressure. But that would bring great rejoicing to the hearts of the petty official and traders' wives. Those people who think they can solve the workingwoman's problem by driving her to do housework had better think again; and those who think that the upper-class woman has any solution for the problem of the workingwoman have a great deal to learn.

The other day I stood in the Associated Charities headquarters for about twenty minutes, and during that time three women came in with infants in their arms to ask for help.

"Can you tell me anything about the conditions here in the city now regarding the unemployed?" I asked an official.

"All I know," she said, "is that we are swamped with appeals for help."

"What do you do when anybody appeals to you?" I asked.

"We have to be very careful," she said, "there are so many unworthy. We send out an investigator, and if we find them worthy we give them an order for groceries."

"What people come to you mostly for help? Are they foreigners and old women?"

"Oh, no; there are just as many Americans and young girls, and even children, as there are foreigners and old women who come. Men don't come here until they are desperate. There was a young man here yesterday who had come from Chicago because he had heard that there was so much work here at high wages. He begged us to get him money enough to go back to Chicago to his family."

"Do you furnish any employment?"

"We have a wood yard, but we don't pay the men any money for work done there. We give them orders for groceries, and they can only work so many days when they have to give room for others. We get the old women work at house cleaning and young girls we can always place as ladies' helpers."

From there I rushed out on Valencia street and posted myself outside a huge wooden structure, bearing a huge sign with the legend, "Girls wanted at high pay, steady work." One girl after another came tripping out. They were evidently forewomen. At last an old lady appeared who looked as though she had a thousand years' toil in her bones.

"Do you work in that factory, madam?"

"Yes," she said, and looked at me suspiciously.

"Would you mind telling me something about the conditions in there?"

"We work eight hours a day," she said, evidently taking me for an eight-hour law inspector. "How much do you get for the making of a dozen overalls?"

"We get good pay. We can make as high as

twelve dollars a week. I make that much," she said with pride. She was stuffing me. That is my experience that girls hate to confess how cheap they are in the labor market. A girl working for five dollars in a department store will invariably tell you that she gets eight dollars.

"But how much do you get a dozen?"

"We get from ninety cents to a dollar. I don't know anything about the shirts."

Next I presented myself to Miss Hagen, an official of the Garment Workers' Union.

"It is hard to tell the average wages of our girls," she said. "They get forty cents a dozen for the cheapest overalls, up to a dollar and a quarter for the best. Cheap shirts that workingmen wear? Oh, they get from forty to fifty cents per dozen for them. No, I don't know anything about ladies' garments. The Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is not organized on the Coast. The average for our girls is about eight dollars per week. Some of them earn a little more, and a good many of them much less. Yes, it is hard to get women to organize."

The secretary of the Laundry Workers' Union said: "We are organized from top to bottom, and the lowest wage we get is seven dollars a week; from that we get all the way up to twenty-two dollars. No, we have no idle members. We had the eight-hour day enforced ourselves before the State made it a law for girls."

"Yes," said the secretary of the Waitresses' Union, "the town is flooded with unemployed women. We have a great many members out of work. Did the eight-hour law help us? I should say not. Many of our girls were thrown out of their jobs and men taken in their places. Many girls made as high as eighteen dollars a week before the eight-hour law, where they only make ten now. Oh, yes, the laundry workers were organized so that they could control the situation. We were not. Girls don't care for organization very much. Out of our six or seven hundred members only a few attend the meetings. The trouble is the girls don't want to be known as waitresses."

Workingwomen are heroic fighters individually, and when they learn to fight through organization, which conditions will inevitably teach them, they will be more deadly than the male to the present state of affairs.

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TWO FAMOUS LETTERS.

Greeley's historic appeal for emancipation, addressed to President Lincoln through the columns of the "Tribune," entitled "The Prayer of Twenty Millions," contained this impassioned request for freedom:

Greeley's Demand for Emancipation.

"On the face of this wide earth, Mr. President, there is not one disinterested, determined, intelligent champion of the Union cause who does not feel that all attempts to put down the Rebellion, and at the same time uphold its inciting cause, are preposterous and futile—that the Rebellion, if crushed out tomorrow, would be renewed within a year if slavery were left in full vigor—that army officers, who remain to this day devoted to slavery, can at best be but half-way loyal to the Union—and that every hour of deference to slavery is an hour of added and deepened peril to the Union. I appeal to the testimony of your Ambassadors in Europe. It is freely at your service, not mine. Ask them to tell you candidly whether the seeming subserviency of your policy to the slaveholding, slavery—upholding interest, is not the perplexity, the despair, of statesmen of all parties; and be admonished by the general answer! I close as I began, with the statement that what an immense majority of the loyal millions of your countrymen require of you is a frank, declared, unqualified, ungrudging execution of the laws of the land, more especially of the Confiscation Act. That act gives freedom to the slaves of Rebels coming within our lines, or whom those lines may at any time enclose—we ask you to render it due obedience by publicly requiring all your subordinates to recognize and obey it. . . . As one of the millions who would gladly have avoided this struggle at any sacrifice but principle and honor, but who now feel that the triumph of the Union is indispensable not only to the existence of our country, but to the well-being of mankind, I entreat you to render a hearty and unequivocal obedience to the law of the land. Yours,

"HORACE GREELEY."

This letter made a profound impression upon the country and the President, and brought out a letter in reply, famous in the annals of the Civil War, and is here given in full:

"Executive Mansion, Washington,
August 22, 1862.

"Hon. Horace Greeley:

"Dear Sir: I have just read yours of the 19th, addressed to myself through the New York 'Tribune.' If there be in it any statements or assumptions of fact which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them. If there be in it any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend, whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

"As to the policy I 'seem to be pursuing,' as you say, I had not meant to leave any one in doubt.

"I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored, the nearer the Union will be 'the Union as it was.' If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What

I do about slavery and the colored race I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help save the union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors; and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views. I have here stated my purpose according to my view of official duty, and I intend no modifications of my oft-expressed personal wish that all men, everywhere, could be free. Yours,

"A. LINCOLN."

In about a month from the time of Mr. Greeley's letter, Lincoln issued his "Emancipation Proclamation."

Our business in life is not to get ahead of other people, but to get ahead of ourselves.—Babcock.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

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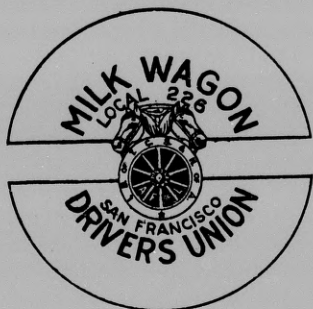
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MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION No. 226.

Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, Local No. 226 of San Francisco, Cal., affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, under charter to hold jurisdiction over all drivers handling and delivering milk in the City and County of San Francisco, organized 1901, having had to fight under trying circumstances to hold our organization together until April, 1906, when the disaster befell our city, we lost one-half of our local membership, which then was 340. Yet with the steadfast purpose which is once instilled in the struggling union man we did not give up, continued with the labor movement of our city, to upbuild our local, each year striving to better our conditions, which at this time finds us with a membership almost as strong in numbers as in 1906.



We have got a more regulated system of doing our work, with a better wage than at that time, but we wish to ask the support of all the organized workers in this city. That support is by exacting the working button of the man who serves you or your friends with milk, as there are many of the so-called partnerships doing business in this city which should be members of our local union. All of the drivers in this city not members of Local 226 are unfair to organized labor, as well as being unfair to our local. By your exacting the button you will greatly relieve this situation, which so retards our progress for a better condition. We are in hopes that through this support we can obtain an all-day delivery of milk in this city instead of being compelled to work broken hours as we are now doing. Yours fraternally,

M. W. D. LOCAL, No. 226.

M. E. DECKER, Secretary-Treasurer.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS DAY.

Sermons on the prevention of consumption will be preached in thousands of churches on April 28th, which the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis has set aside as Tuberculosis Day.

Last year out of 200,000 churches in the United States, over 50,000 observed Tuberculosis Day, and millions of churchgoers were told about this disease from the pulpit. This year will be the third observation of Tuberculosis Day. Plans are being made to have the gospel of health preached more widely than ever before.

According to reports gathered by the National Association in 1911, practically 10 per cent of all deaths in church congregations are caused by tuberculosis. In a study of 312,000 communicants of 725 churches in which there were 7000 deaths in 1910, the death rate among these church members was found to be 2.24 for every thousand communicants. This is higher than the rate for the registration area of the United States which was 1.60 in 1910.

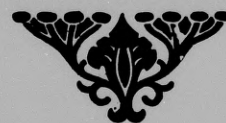
"While these statistics," says the National Association, "are not comparable from the point of view of accuracy with those of the Bureau of the Census, sufficient credence may be given to them to indicate that one of the most serious problems the ordinary church has to consider is that of the devastation of its membership by tuberculosis. Every minister in the United States should give this subject some attention during the week preceding or that following April 30th."

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DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, 177 Capp.
Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet Mondays, 22 Ninth.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 51 Steuart.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.
Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.
Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.
Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Tiv. Hall, Albion ave., between 16th and 17th.
Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Monday, 124 Fulton.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.
Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness ave.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Electrical Workers No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 316 14th.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Gardeners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.; office 344 Van Ness ave.
Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Foresters' Hall, 172 Golden Gate ave.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 184 6th.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Building Trades Temple.
Housemiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Jewelry Workers No. 31—Meet 2d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 223 Van Ness ave.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce ave.
Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, secretary, 443 Franklin.
Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.
Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Ship Scalpers No. 12,881—Meet Saturdays at 305 Bay.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.
Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.
Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 4th ave., Richmond District.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, 4th and Market. L. Michelson, sec. treas.
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays 343 Van Ness ave.
Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 61 Turk.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
White Rats Actors' Union of America—Meet at Continental Hotel, Thursdays, at 11:30; Walter J. Talbot, secretary, 127 Ellis.
Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.
Wage Earners' Suffrage League—316 14th; office hours, 9 to 11 a. m. Louise LaRue, secretary.

MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS' UNION.

The Moving Picture Operators' Union of San Francisco occupies the proud position of being the first union of moving picture operators ever organized in the world, and adds to this distinction the fact that the operators of San Francisco who comprise this local are held up to the world as the best craftsmen in the business, the optical projection work of the San Francisco operators being conceded to be of the highest order, due to the fact that the reasonable conditions secured are sufficient to attract capable men of mature years, and of the highest ability, as is ever the case where the union controls any craft.

Organized June 23, 1904, when the moving picture business was a novelty, instead of the great industry it is today, there was no affiliation open to them until the Stage Employees, Local No. 16 of the International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees, took the infant union under their care, and made them an auxiliary under the name of the Projecting Operators' Protective Association, when the news quickly spread, and in reply to the many inquiries received from the larger eastern cities, the young union nearly exhausted its scanty treasury in printing its constitution and by-laws and sending them broadcast over the country, in order to show others the way to live.

In 1907 President Gompers gave a decision granting jurisdiction over the operators, to the International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees, and advising that international to issue full charters, and to fully organize the operators of the United States and Canada, the San Francisco Union being one of the first to be chartered, after which organization of the operators proceeded rapidly, till there are now some forty locals composed of the men engaged in this industry which has been termed the world's greatest entertainment.

The San Francisco Union has always been a progressive, as well as an aggressive one, and now enjoys practically 100 per cent closed shop in this city, and realizing that much is due to the unionists of the city, who demand "label amusement" when they patronize the poor man's playhouse, as the moving picture show has been termed, it has ever been ready to lend a helping hand to less fortunate unions, and with the proverbial generosity of the show man, no appeal for assistance goes unheeded by the operators, and they are very strong supporters of the union label, thus giving that most valuable assistance to all which is so often neglected by unionists.

Although working longer hours than usual on Labor Day, the operators set an example to larger and older unions by turning out practically their entire membership, handsomely uniformed, and in the parade of 1910 they carried off two first prizes.

The union maintains offices at Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight street, and the officers are: President and business agent, W. G. Woods; vice-president, Peter Boyle; recording secretary, A. L. Noriega; financial secretary, D. B. Levin; treasurer, L. G. Dolliver; sergeant-at-arms, W. L. Loudy; examining board, Peter Boyle, L. G. Dolliver, Wm. Ostfeldt.

President Woods is also president of the recently formed Theatrical Federation of San Francisco, which combines all the unions engaged in the theatrical trades in this city.

The Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives is still "considering" the Esch bill which provides against the use of the deadly white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches. This is the answer the committee gives. But in fact the committee has pigeon-holed this humanitarian measure and unless Congress hears soon from the American working people the match manufacturers will win out.

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Cease Complaining—Union Label Goods to be Had

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Kelleher & Browne
716 Market St.

McDonald & Collett
741 Market St.

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Collins, "The Hatter"
906 Market St.

Lundstrom Hat Co.
1178 Market St.

McCormack Hat Co.
Market St., bet. 7th and 8th Sts.

The Clarion
867 Market St.

S. N. Wood & Co.
Fourth and Market Sts.

Summerfield & Haines
Sixth and Market Sts.

Roman & Roman
Seventh and Market Sts.

FURNISHING GOODS

Summerfield & Haines
Sixth and Market Sts.

The Clarion
867 Market St.

Jas. A. Johnston
916 Market St.

Eagleson & Co.
1158 Market St.

S. N. Wood & Co.
Fourth and Market Sts.

Roman & Roman
Seventh and Market Sts.

Schoenfeld Clothing Co.
Market St. opp. Mason St.

CLOTHING

Carroll & Tilton
733 Market St.

The Clarion
867 Market St.

S. N. Wood & Co.
Fourth and Market Sts.

Schoenfeld Clothing Co.
Market St. opp. Mason St.

Summerfield & Haines
Sixth and Market Sts.

Frank Bros.
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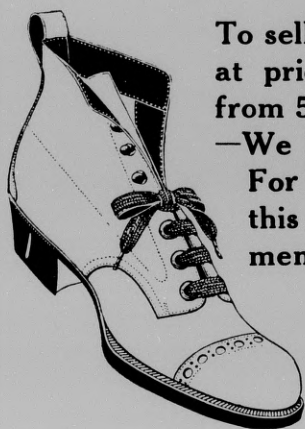
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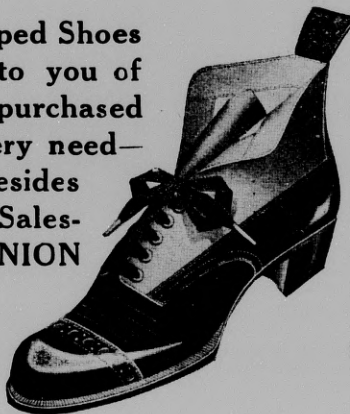
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